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LOS ANGELES

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With Dates of Events.

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PICKETS SAFE.

Neville and Shaw Get
Back to Camp.

Lost a Sergeant by a Shot
From the Spaniards.

The Rest of Their Company
Unharmed but Tired.

ENEMY RENEWS THE ATTACK

Huntington's Marines Drive
Away the Dons.

Camp Is Moved and a Skirmish
Line Thrown Out.

Reinforcing Party Put Ashore by
the American Warships.

MARBLEHEAD'S PILOT WOUNDED

Co. D's Casualties in the First En-
counter—Private McGowan Will
Lose a Hand—Five Spaniards
Killed.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1893.]

UNITED STATES CAMP, entrance of Guantanamo Bay, Sunday, June 12 (via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, June 13, 8:40 a. m.)—The Spaniards last night attacked the camp of the First Battalion of Marines, under Lieut. R. W. Huntington, and were repulsed with heavy loss. Four Americans were killed, namely:
SERGEANT J. B. GIBBS of New York City.
SERGEANT SMITH of Co. D.
PRIVATE MCCOLGAN of Co. D.
PRIVATE DUNNISHY of Co. D.
The wounded are:
PRIVATE MCCOWAN of Co. D, hand shattered.
Pilot on the U. S. cruiser Marblehead, shot through the leg.

The firing began after midnight and lasted until daybreak. At times there was a heavy fusillade on both sides. Lieut. Neville and Shaw of Co. D, with thirty men, were on picket duty all night and were attacked by a heavy force of Spaniards. All the men killed were in this detachment except Dr. Gibbs, who was shot while in camp. The pickets held the Spaniards off until released this morning. Reinforcements were landed from the Texas and Marblehead this morning. They consisted of sixty men and two rapid-fire guns.

The men are suffering greatly from heat and thirst, but they are all behaving splendidly in and out of the fire. After McCowan and Dunnishy were killed their heads were shockingly mutilated with machetes.

Late this morning the Spaniards opened fire from two guns placed on the west side of the harbor. The shots flew wild. The Texas, Yankee and torpedo boat Porter, which were lying in the harbor, opened fire, and in a short time silenced the Spanish guns. The latter fired only after the ships opened fire on them. There were no casualties on the American side.

It was decided this morning by Col. Huntington to abandon the position first occupied in camp, as there were no signs of reinforcements or troops, and it was known that a force of Spaniards, six times more numerous than the marine battalion, was in the vicinity. Therefore the crest of the hill, which the troops held last night, was given up to the batteries and rifle pits, and the tents were pitched on the side of the hill near the harbor, which is protected by the warships.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1893.]
OFF UNITED STATES CAMP (Guantanamo Bay), Sunday, June 12, noon—(Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 13, 11:30 a. m.) When the Associated Press dispatch about dawnless left Guantanamo Bay early this morning, after the thirteen-hours' skirmish under the United States marines under Lieut. Col. Huntington, and the Spanish guerrillas and regulars, it was expected that the fighting would be renewed. The Marblehead was landing reinforcements, and nothing had been heard of the advance pickets under Lieut. Neville and Lieut. Melville J. Shaw.

At 9 o'clock the fire was again renewed by the Spaniards, who appeared off the camp on the edge of a small island about a mile to the northeast. It was promptly returned by the rifles and a 3-inch field gun, and in a short time all signs of the enemy had disappeared. Lieut. Col. Huntington then went to the landing for a second 3-inch gun, which was dragged up the hill and placed in position at the summit.

SKIRMISH LINES THROWN AROUND THE CAMP

kept up a popping all the morning, but with not much result to show for it. Meanwhile, the Marblehead left the harbor and threw a few shells into the woods. To the great delight of the marines in camp, Lieut. Neville and Shaw, with thirty men of Co. D, returned in good shape, but much exhausted with eighteen hours of picket duty. One man, Serg. Smith of Co. K, had been shot through the abdomen and instantly killed. For most of the day and night Lieut. Neville and Shaw had been surrounded by much superior forces, but men and officers behaved splendidly, and although the firing of the Spaniards was constant and heavy, Lieut. Neville's detachment held its own, inflicting much more damage than it sustained. At least five Spaniards are known to have been killed, and as Lieut. Neville's men kept up a steady fire throughout the night, and the enemy was not at a great distance, it is believed that the Spanish casualties were heavy.

The battleship Texas arrived this morning and sent ashore eight marines and two automatic Colt guns as reinforcements. The Marblehead also sent an additional small detachment. Private McGowan of Co. D will lose his hand, which was shattered by a bullet. Amputation will be necessary. The Marblehead's pilot who was shot through the leg while guiding the cruiser out of the harbor this morning, held the rank of colonel in the Cuban service.

COPPINGER GOING.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
TAMPA, June 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Gen. Coppinger will command the next military expedition, which will sail to Porto Rico, and not to Cuba. Gen. Lee's corps will be sent to Cuba when the advance is made on Havana.

PROPOSED FLYING SQUADRON.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, June 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Capt. Crowninshield says he knows nothing of a contemplated flying squadron for operations on the coast of Spain. It was at one time discussed, but was abandoned.

NO NEWS FROM MANILA.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, June 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The State and Navy Departments have no news to report in regard to Manila. A London dispatch says the rumors of the falling of Manila are discredited there.

ASTOR'S MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, June 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) J. J. Astor's battery of mountain artillery arrived here from camp this afternoon on the way to join Merritt's command in the Philippines. They leave Jersey City in a special train for San Francisco at 4 o'clock. They were joined here by two regiments of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, who were detached on special request of Capt. March, with whom they had served some years ago in California. It is reported that Capt. March, hitherto first lieutenant of regulars, has been promoted to a full captaincy.

PRESIDENT WILL SEIZE HAWAII.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, June 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Senator Thurston of Nebraska, one of the most prominent anti-annexationists in the Senate, visited the President today and declared the President expressed his intention to the Senator of raising the American flag over Hawaii, no matter what action Congress takes.

Senator Thurston, upon leaving, said: "I am now satisfied that if Congress does not annex the islands, the President will annex them under the pretext of military necessity. The President has informed all the best-known opponents of annexation of his purpose to seize the islands if necessary."

CHOOSING THEIR PEACE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
BRUSSELS, June 13.—A Petit Bleu of this city has telegraphed an interview which he claims to have had with Señor Morino, the private secretary of the Spanish Premier, Señor Sagasta. The interview is reported as having formally declared that the Spanish government will now accept any peace proposal which is submitted "on the express condition that it does not emanate from the enemy," but the Premier's secretary was slow in adding "the international mediation which would be especially welcomed on the part of Spain would be in the case of the initiative being taken by France or Austria."

GLOOM IN CUBA.

No Trade, and No Faith Left in
Blanco's Ability.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]
TORONTO (Ont.), June 13.—Letters received from officers of the British cruiser Talbot and a merchant of Havana by persons in this city give a gloomy picture of affairs in Cuba generally, and the capital in particular. The navy officer says he had every opportunity of noting the state of affairs. He found the common people were slowly starving, while the wealthy were reduced to considerable hardships. The garrison is on rations under the regulation quantity. Gen. Blanco is using every natural formation to make the defenses stronger, and is mining and entrenching at all points.

The mood of the garrison, he says, varies. At times it is buoyant, then depressed. Soldiers are fairly well disciplined and armed. If they can be kept in good spirits they will doubtless fight splendidly.

Blanco appears to have abundant ammunition, but the British officer thinks he is short of guns of sufficient caliber to destroy battleships. He thinks the gunners not too well trained. He reiterates the views of the commander of the Talbot, given some time ago, that it will be difficult to carry the fortress by assault, even after effective bombardment. The garrison

CAN BE STARVED INTO SURRENDER IN A SHORT TIME.

The letter concludes with the statement that several convoys for the Spanish garrison undoubtedly ran the blockade recently. The fall of Santiago is predicted as soon as a determined attempt at capture is made. The officer says the place cannot be defended against any well directed attack.

THE MERCHANT'S LETTER TAKES A VERY GLOOMY VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

He is quietly preparing to leave Cuba. There is no trade in the city, and the people have no faith in Blanco's ability to defeat the United States. Attack and surrender are only a question of time.

HOBBSON IS WELL.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]
NEW YORK, June 13.—In response to an inquiry, Gen. Linera of the Spanish army at Santiago called the following: "Hobson and the other seven prisoners are well, and are in receipt of all cablegrams sent them."

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Cuban Cause in Need of Pecuniary Assistance.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]
NEW YORK, June 13.—Thomas Estrada Palma has just received an appeal for pecuniary aid for the Cuban cause. The appeal follows: "In view of the enormous expenditure of money necessary to fit and land a volunteer contingent of Cubans from this country, and the added assistance which we have received from the different Cuban generals in the field, commanding the various divisions in the field, particularly in the Orient and Camaguey, that there are several thousand men in those parts who are anxious to join the army of liberation, but are unprovided with arms and ammunition with which to fight, the delegation has felt justified in the action which it has taken not to call for additional Cuban volunteers at present, at least."

The cost is too great for the funds at our disposal, and we find that Cubans on the islands can be equipped at less expense. It is possible that at some later time it may be opportune to ask for further volunteers, but we already have fully four hundred Cubans in camp at Tampa ready to form a second division.

"In the mean time, we will continue to do all in our power to aid those who have already gone, and remain united and helping each other in the grand struggle which is being made for Cuban independence. It is a grave mistake, which is liable to result in serious consequences for our Cuban brethren in this and other foreign countries, to believe that because the United States has declared war against Spain, and has joined with us to free Cuba from Spanish rule, that Cuba has now been recognized as independent, that there is no further need of Cubans contributing funds for the support of the cause and the delegation."

"During the brief time which has elapsed since the declaration of war there have been many necessary extraordinary expenses, and these have all had to be met promptly."

"The Cuban republic has been declared in Venezuela, and if it is desired that it should always remain so, it is necessary for Cuban patriots to lend their aid to it, and support and provide for it. It is still of the utmost importance that we should have funds to carry on our work."

"If we have not money with which to meet our obligations, we expose ourselves to discredit and dishonor among our brethren of the United States, who have joined with us to fight for us, and the impression which we would convey would be an unfavorable one, and that beautiful example of abnegation, union and discipline"

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, and a full commercial report; these together making about 15 columns, in addition is a day report, not so voluminous or fresh, of about 8 columns;—he will be making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 23 columns. A large proportion of it relates to the existing war.

The City—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14.

Webb forced to resign from the School Board today... Water company and Council confer today... Busy session of the Council... Points on Australian ballot law... Peculiar charge against a young woman... Board of Education appoints teachers... Vignola charged with murder... Suicide of a rabbi... Tape games running again... Pension swindler pleads guilty... Grocerman Grazia's matrimonial tangle.

Season opens at Catalina—Guests and cottagers arriving.

Exciting run-away at Santa Ana—Masked carnival arranged for July Fourth... Monterey puts back to San Diego, presumably for dispatches... Coronado notes... School exercises this week at Pomona... Coroner's inquest held on the suicide of Mrs. Broughton... Three new deputies installed at San Bernardino... Death of Miss Laura Riley... Will filed for probate... Pasadena trustees meet... Miss Carrie Swan thrown from her horse and instantly killed... Fraternal Brotherhood elects officers... Water directors meet.

Pacific Coast—Page 4.

Train-wrecker Worden's sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment... Gov. Budd and N.G.C. officers confer as to reorganization and readjustment... Heroic woman dies in Oakland... Tall male man's murderer sentenced... Theodore Park-Haines sentenced for life... Christian Endeavorers issue an emergency call... A suit over Toll Creek... Roanoke sails for Alaska... Christiansen discharged.

Progress of the War—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4.

Pickets safe—Neville and Shaw back in camp—Sergeant shot by a Spaniard—Enemy renews attack—Huntington's marines' active work—Camp moved and reinforcing party put ashore by the ships... Five Spaniards killed... Shafter and expedition left Key West at daybreak Tuesday—Dues at Santiago Thursday for immediate operations... Troops redistributed at San Francisco—Prospective sailing... Next military expedition will be Porto Rico invasion... Gloom in Cuba—No faith left in Blanco's ability... Hobson reported well... Cuban cause in need of funds... Dewey's own story of Manila... Co. B from Butte claims it isn't properly fed... Measles becoming epidemic in Camp Merritt... President will seize Hawaii... Second Manila detachment to leave today... Gen. Miles at Port Tampa.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Joe Leiter drops \$5,000,000 on his grain deal... Circular explaining proposed war-bond issue distributed as soon as the bill was signed... Philippines tariff decided at Washington... Civil Code and Supplementary Budget bills pass both houses at Tokio... Democratic caucus called for today in the House... Annexationists receive renewed assurance in the Hawaii matter... John Becker lynched at Great Bend for murdering a farmer's daughter... Lively set-to in the Senate over the "Book Concern"... Right-of-way Bill passes the House—Action taken toward solving labor and capital problems... Tommy Ryan victorious in a bloody fight at Syracuse.

WHICH THE CUBAN PATRIOTS HAVE GIVEN TO ALL THE WORLD SHOULD APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTISM OF EVERY CUBAN IN THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

I trust that they will all hearken to the call of duty and contribute their pecuniary aid to the cause of Cuban independence and liberty, each in proportion to his means and ability, that we may complete our mission in good faith and in good standing.

"SPAIN IS FULL."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, June 13, 2 p. m.—A semi-official note, issued today, emphatically contradicts all the American reports of operations in Cuba, and even denies that Americans have effected a landing in Guantanamo Bay or elsewhere. The note concludes: "The European powers will make a mistake in imagining Spain is discouraged and at the end of her resources. On the contrary, Spain is full of hope and determined to continue the war."

GERMANS AT MANILA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LONDON, June 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times remarks that "with four warships already at Cavite and with the Darmstadt on the way with 1400 men, Germany will have a force of 3000 marines at Manila."

HAVANA ON THE LIST.

Maj.-Gen. Lee to Prepare and Lead an Army of Attack.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, June 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) A special to the New York World says Havana is to be attacked as soon as an army can be brought together. Today Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the Seventh Army Corps, with headquarters at Jacksonville, received orders to prepare an army of 40,000 men to move on the Cuban capital. It is believed in thirty days this army may be ready.

Gen. Lee will draw on several corps for his army. Gen. Wheeler's cavalry division will compose part of the command. The reason the War Department selected Gen. Lee to lead this army is because of his knowledge of the country about the Cuban capital.

When Santiago has been captured and Cervera's fleet disposed of, Rear-Admiral Sampson will withdraw the heaviest of his warships for Havana. He will be joined there by the monitors. An attack on the forts will be commenced. It is thought the fortifications will be reduced in twenty-four hours. Then Gen. Lee will move on the city from the rear.

The plan is now on to drive every Spanish soldier out of Cuba. Large forces will be landed in all parts of the island and will force a junction, and battle from one coast to the other. President McKinley believes that with the Philippines captured, Cuba and Porto Rico in possession of the United States, and Cervera's fleet either captured or destroyed, Spain will be compelled to sue for peace. If she is not willing to sue that hostilities cease, a naval fleet will be sent over to attack her coast cities.

Andrade Captures His Enemy.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Information has reached the State Department that the revolution which has prevailed in Venezuela for the past six months ended last night by the defeat and capture of Hernandez, its leader. The people are celebrating by public demonstrations. As a result, President Andrade remains more firmly than ever seated in the executive office in Caracas.

French Ministry Attacked.

PARIS, June 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Millerand, the mouthpiece of the Socialists and extreme Radicals, opened an attack on the domestic policy of the government. The debate will decide the fate of the Melne ministry. A vote is expected tomorrow.

IT'S ALL OFF.

That Expedition Which
Is Off to Cuba.

War Department Now Divulges
the Open Secret.

Nothing Now Left to Do But to
Wait for News.

By Thursday a Landing Will Probably Have Been Made on Cuban Soil—Mystery of the Cadiz Fleet Remains Unsolved.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, thirty-two transport steamships, bearing over 15,000 officers and men, conveyed by battleships, cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary craft, sixteen in number, having actually sailed from Key West at daybreak this morning. An authoritative statement to this effect was made at the War Department today, setting at rest all reports that the expedition was on its way, or had landed last week.

The authorities made the announcement for the reason that the time for secrecy was past, as the scout boats had made sure that the path was clear before it, and that no possible menace could come from the Spanish ships or troops, even should the enemy know that our forces were now advancing against them. With the expedition off, officials here feel that there will be a period of comparative inaction for a few days.

By Thursday at the latest, the transports will be off Santiago, and a large American army will make its landing on Cuban soil. Admiral Sampson has cleared the way for this undertaking, and little danger is apprehended in getting ashore. It will be after that advance is made that the actual developments may be expected. By that time it is likely the American commanders will be in direct cable communication with the authorities here.

Admiral Sampson has taken the shore end of the cable landing at Guantanamo, and a force of cable experts are rapidly restoring the line to working order. The progress of this work has been so satisfactory that one of the leading officials of the State Department said today that it was hoped that direct cable communication would be established by Thursday. It will put an end to the dearth of official information concerning important movements, and will enable the authorities here to keep in close touch with those executing the strategic movements.

Aside from the men and officers making up the expedition, the boats carried a vast quantity of supplies, ammunition and war equipment, necessary to maintain an organization of this size for at least sixty days. Every detail for the landing of this party has been worked out by the engineer corps of the army. It was a laborious process at best, and will take a full day or more. The point of landing had been so chosen that there is little danger of an interruption from the Spanish forces, but should they attempt to make trouble Admiral Sampson's ships will insure ample protection until the troops can take care of themselves.

The Spanish Cadiz fleet is almost as much of a mystery to the naval officers here as was Admiral Cervera's flying squadron during the two weeks immediately preceding its inglorious bottling-up at Santiago.

Today a report came that the squadron was unfit for sea. That would have been credited except that the department has had information as late as Saturday to the effect that the squadron was already at sea and was about to depart. About a week before that it had been told that the Cadiz fleet had sailed. Having in mind these conflicting reports, the war board scarcely knew where to give credence, though it would seem to be an extraordinary circumstance that the least doubt could exist as to the presence in or absence from the harbor of a populous city such as Cadiz of a whole squadron of warships. However, the weight of opinion seems to incline to the presence of the fleet at Cadiz, owing to the bad condition of the ships. It may be noted, however, that although acting upon this belief, as shown by the beginning of the military invasion of Cuba, the war board is taking no unnecessary chances of a surprise, and by means of scouts has provided for securing timely warning of the approach of any hostile force to the seat of war.

The news of the attack by the Spaniards upon the United States marines at Guantanamo Bay Saturday night was not confirmed by official advice to the close of the day here. However, there is no disposition to question the accuracy of the press reports, and the news had a rather sobering effect upon the element that has insisted upon rushing troops forward regardless of their unpreparedness. Saturday night's action shows that the Spanish are not afraid to charge boldly upon United States troops, and the

THE EIGHT HEROES OF THE MERRIMAC.

[New York Journal.]

[These pictures are drawn from photographs of Lieut. Hobson and his seven gallant companions, who took the collier Merrimac into the Santiago Channel in the face of the fire from all the Spanish guns and sank the big vessel as to block the harbor and prevent the escape of Admiral Cervera's squadron.]



NEWS SINCE MIDNIGHT.

[Under this heading are printed the very latest exclusive dispatches, being the cream of the war news in the New York morning newspapers of today, which is wired from that city about 5 a.m., reaching The Los Angeles Times about 2 a.m.]

THE WONDER OF IT.

THAT UNCLE SAM'S MARINES WERE NOT EXTERMINATED.

Number of the Spanish Who Charged at Camp McCalla Estimated at More Than Two Thousand—Too Long Range Firing.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Journal special from Camp McCalla, Calmanera, Guantanamo Bay, June 12, via Mole St. Nicholas, June 13, says the wonder is, and still the wonder grows, that the Spaniards did not drive the United States marines from this first American post on Cuban soil pell-mell into the sea. There are only 620 marines here. They fought in the open, without rifle pits, trenches or hiding place. The trampled brush shows that the attack was made by a heavy body of the enemy. Their number is estimated by Cuban surgeons at more than two thousand, it being known that there are about thirty-five hundred Spanish troops in and about Guantanamo.

Had the Spaniards boldly charged the devoted band of marines, they must have won the victory by sheer force of numbers, but they did nothing more than drive in the pickets. Their shots were fired at too long range to be effective, and their attack is evidently intended to distract attention from the main movement on the mainland, and perhaps keep the Marblehead's men going that way.

Reports differ as to just how much the bodies of the dead marines were mutilated. I have not seen the remains, but some of the scouts tell shocking stories of the way corpses had been stripped, gouged and slashed. Others say that the only mutilation was about the face and head, the enemy evidently taking savage delight in slashing.

Surgeon Gibbs, who was killed, had striven all day to get his hospital tent in order to receive the wounded, unheeding the bullets which cut through the tent. When his task was completed and the first steady volley from the Spanish swept over the ridge, he walked out to see how his boys were faring. Fifteen feet from the hospital a Mauser bullet pierced his temple. He was carried to the shelter of a trench which the marines took on the first landing. There he lay, his case hopeless from the first half hour. Later a lieutenant hustled about the camp and said: "Where is Surgeon Gibbs? One of my men is wounded." The hospital orderly saluted and said: "Surgeon Gibbs died a moment ago, sir."

It is lucky for this little band of marines that the Spaniards are not bold fighters, or last night's battle would have been a bloody tale of heroic resistance, overwhelming numbers and the wiping-out of a forlorn hope.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Sun special dated from Guantanamo, Cuba, June 13, says: "Col. Huntington's task of holding Camp McCalla may be an extremely difficult one. There are between 2500 and 3000 of the enemy within fifteen miles of the camp. The Spaniards are well armed and thoroughly seasoned campaigners, and know every inch of the chaparral thickets in the valleys and on the hills. These men are pitted against 600 marines, fresh from the north. It is useless to conceal the fact that, with the attack in proper form and made at proper time, Spanish soldiers could take the camp of the Americans, and either annihilate or force the survivors to flee to the water's edge for safety."

ALL RIGHT, SALLY.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Sun from Havana via London, says that Cervera has left the American fleet off Santiago, and is said to be meditating sailing out of the harbor and attacking the American ships.

CAMERA'S SQUADRON.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Herald from Washington says that anticipating an attack on the Canary Islands by a squadron of the United States, Spain is taking measures to largely reinforce her garrison there. Authoritative information has been received at the Navy Department announcing several thousand men will be sent to the Canary Islands on board auxiliary cruisers attached to Camera's squadron. This information is important, not so much because it shows Spain proposes to strengthen her force in the Canary Islands, as because it removes all doubt that the destination of the Spanish reserve fleet is not the Philippines, but really the West Indies, with the Canary Islands as the first stopping place.

CERVERA FORTIFYING.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Herald special from Kingston, Jamaica, says everything is ready for an assault upon Santiago from the sea side. Cervera is steadily fortifying the land defenses beyond the range of the United States fleet.

SPANISH OBJECTION.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the World from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says the authorities anticipate Spanish objection to

having Port Antonio used as an American base. The press boats are carefully watched to prevent them from carrying dispatches, and have been warned that if caught they will be allowed to take on no coal or supplies.

TRUTH ABOUT THE ARMADAS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Journal special from Rome says the Vatican's Ambassador to Madrid has sent the Minister of Marine a detailed report of the conditions of the Spanish navy. He says Cervera's only really powerful ship is the Cristobal Colon. Camara's fleet at Cadiz is but mediocre. The principal defects of the whole navy are poor armament and imperfect machinery. The Ambassador says the speed of the ships has been exaggerated.

GERMANY'S SUSPICIOUS ACTION.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Journal special from Washington says evidence is increasing that the German government contemplates a serious movement in the Orient against the interests of the United States. Information published Friday that the relations between the two countries would soon be subjected to a strain has been verified, by recent events.

The action of the Kaiser in sending practically all his Asiatic fleet—a stronger aggregation than ours—in those waters was looked upon with grave suspicion by the administration. Such concentration of power, it was believed, could not be for the sole purpose of protecting the German interests. Advances in several Berlin newspapers to the government to demand at least a coaling station in the Philippines, it is thought, comes near voicing the least of the German demands.

INSURGENTS DIDN'T CHIP IN.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A World special from off Santiago, via Kingston, says the American fleet is hampered by orders of the administration not to risk either men or ships. It is certain they cannot inflict damage without receiving some. The fact that some of the Spanish guns quit shooting, satisfied that they could hit nothing at that range, does not by any means show them to be permanently silenced. They naturally save ammunition, having no means of getting any more from the German firms who supply it. There is some dissatisfaction on the fleet at the non-arrival of supplies.

Cubans are not to be counted on for great assistance. They are looked upon as brilliant conversationalists with a correct idea as to how they should govern themselves, but with no experience in fighting at close quarters, and not likely to be easily taught that method of warfare. There had been a vague idea that at the siege of Guantanamo today a force of insurgents might show up and chip in on the attack, but none put in an appearance.

TEMERARIO MUST SHOW UP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ASTUCION (Paraguay) June 13, (via Galveston, Texas, June 13).—The government of Paraguay has appointed a commission to inspect the engines of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Temerario in order to verify whether, as claimed by her commander, it is impossible for her to put to sea and to fix the term of delay which will be allowed her in order to finish her repairs. This action is the result of the protests of the United States Consul, taken in view of the neutrality of the Republic of Paraguay.

NO OFFICIAL REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—At the State Department it was said that neither Ambassador Hay nor any other official had informed it of the report that Manila had fallen. The clock of the government had no official advice concerning the marines' fight at Guantanamo.

CENTENNIAL NOT SUITABLE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The report of the third examination under government auspices of the steamer Centennial has been received here, and shows that the vessel is unsuitable for the purpose intended.

Cool

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

The catch June 11 was as follows:

Barrauda	110
Spanish Mackerel	110
Yellowtail	8
Halibut	8
Total	236

All the boats are not yet in at 5 p.m.

Lovers of Golf will find near the hotel the finest Links on the Coast, and the only ones having 18 holes.

Write—E. S. Babcock, Mgr.

Or inquire at Coronado Agency, Second and Spring Streets, Los Angeles.

Hotel Westminster

Los Angeles.

Strictly First-class. Low Special Summer Rates. American and European Plans. The high standard of house will be fully maintained.

prospects of a bushwacking warfare disclosed by the Spanish movements are anything but agreeable to the person who have been hoping for a short campaign.

A word deal of surprise is expressed at the failure of the report to mention any substantial aid received from the insurgents by the United States marines camped on the crest of the hill. Reinforcements were sent from our own ships, but it does not appear in the reports that the marines had help from the men best calculated from their experience in jungle fighting to be of service in an encounter with Spanish guerrillas. Without any disparagement of the fighting ability of the marines, who appear to have acquitted themselves with the greatest credit, so far as concerns the bravery and steadiness under fire, the question has been raised in the minds of experts whether, failing in any substantial assistance from the Cubans, who were reported to have been so numerous in the vicinity, soldiers trained in Indian fighting would not be of more service in a Cuban jungle campaign. Nothing so severely taxes the courage and endurance of troops as to be shot at from cover by an unseen foe, and only troops trained in our latest skirmish drill can render effective service in such attacks.

The Navy Department has concluded that it has purchased as many small vessels from the auxiliary fleet as it requires, and an intimation to that effect was today conveyed to Admiral Erben in charge of that service.

By a fortunate coincidence the naval ambulance ship Solace arrived off Santiago yesterday, and was available at once to take the wounded marines who participated in the fight at Crest Hill. The dead will be buried on Cuban soil. With actual warfare going on, the usual modes of war must be followed, and it is said by those in authority that these will not permit the removal of the dead from the point of action. To provide for every contingency, the Surgeon-General of the navy placed on board the Solace twenty-five folding cots. They are away from observation, and are so unlike coffins when put together that they are free from all gruesome appearance. They are to be used only for such wounded as die on board ships. The practical embalmer, with all embalming supplies, also is on board.

TAMPA IN DISFAVOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Arrangements for the second expedition of invasion from the United States for the West Indies are being hurried at the War Department. There seems to be no doubt that this expedition, a start, number approaches the first, will be sent from the east coast of the United States. The experience in embarking the first expedition has demonstrated to the War Department officials that other ports where the railroad and other facilities are more adequate than at Tampa, are more desirable for the concentration of troops and their embarkation. The officers at Tampa have recommended that future expeditions approaching any magnitude be dispatched from some other city. Fernandez and Savannah are looked upon with favor. The Department officials are now making plans for the departure of the invading army and Charleston also has been suggested. Nine transports are now under charter for the second expedition.

AN INFANTRY EXPEDITION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It was formally announced at the War Department this morning that the first military expedition had left Key West at daylight today, bound for Santiago. All day yesterday the officials of the Navy and War departments, and after an all-day session the war board completed its plans for the expedition. The expedition is composed of the transports, Maj. Gen. Shafter, who commands this expedition, has with him a force of 72 officers and 14,564 enlisted men.

The United States regular troops make up the greater part of the force. There being only three volunteer regiments of the United States, these are the Seventy-first New York Infantry Volunteers, the Second Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, and the regiment which Col. Wood commanded in the Philippines. Theodore Roosevelt is lieutenant-colonel. Whether any of these officers is with the two squadrons named is not yet known at the War Department. It was difficult to prevail upon the mounted riflemen to leave their mounts behind, but this is a matter of necessity. It is said, owing to lack of accommodations, for the horses on shipboard.

The best that the department could do at this time was to equip the expedition was to include among the troops one squadron of the Second United States Cavalry, fully mounted, with nine officers and 280 enlisted men, the full list of the troops that make up the expedition is reported to the War Department by Gen. Shafter is as follows:

Infantry regiments—Sixth, Sixteenth and Seventy-first New York Volunteers; Tenth, Twenty-first, Second, Thirtieth, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, Eighth, Twenty-second, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, First, Tenth, Thirteenth, Seventh, Third, Twentieth, total infantry, 561 officers and 10,709 enlisted men.

Cavalry—Two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. Total dismounted cavalry, 129 officers, 2575 enlisted men; mounted cavalry, one squadron of the Second, nine officers, 280 enlisted men.

Artillery—Light batteries, F and K, First Artillery, A and F, Second Artillery, 14 officers and 223 enlisted men; Batteries G and H, Fourth Artillery—12 officers and 122 enlisted men; Engineers—C and E—9 officers, 200 enlisted men.

Signal Corps—One detachment, 2 officers and 45 enlisted men.

Hospital detachments are included in the above figures.

The staff corps numbers 15 officers.

The grand total of the expedition is 72 officers and 14,564 enlisted men. Gen. Shafter, in his report, indicated the great obstacles that had to be overcome in order to embark his forces at Port Tampa, and it is not likely, if his recommendation carries weight, that the effort will be made to again embark so large a number of troops from this port or considerably enlarge the shipping facilities.

It will be noticed that by far the larger portion of the expedition is made up of infantry, although an unusually large number of artillery is included; and that the cavalry is almost altogether lacking. It is expected, however, that the dismounted cavalry will

the expedition will be mounted later in Cuba, either from the stock of native horses or from mounts that will follow them from this country. Owing to the mountainous and jungle-like character of the country back of Santiago, where the troops must operate, there will be little opportunity for the use of the cavalry, so that the expedition has not been weakened in the opinion of the experts in withholding the cavalry mounts at the beginning of the campaign.

The troops will arrive off Santiago Thursday morning at the latest, barring storms or accident, and the landing probably will take place on the afternoon of that day or Friday following, as Admiral Sampson is extremely anxious to reinforce the small body of marines now ashore at Guantanamo Bay. The position of these men is not entirely satisfactory to the officials here. While no advice has yet reached the Navy Department of the attack made upon the marine force by Spanish guerrillas, it is believed there is no desire to question the accuracy of the press reports.

It cannot be said that the attack caused surprise here, but it was plain to be seen that it indicated to the officials some ugly possibilities for the future. It is apparent for one thing, that regular organization of troops fighting according to established methods are not so effective as the guerrilla tactics of the Spanish guerrillas, who evidently have taken cue from the Cuban practice and are conducting something like an Indian warfare in the jungles. One of the most annoying features attending this sort of warfare is the worry imposed upon the soldiers by a few score of irregulars can manage to keep in a state of unrest and excitement a large body of regular troops, preventing them from sleeping and generally disturbing them. Behind earthworks, there will be little reason for complaint on this score, as the guerrillas will be obliged to adopt frequently this means of defense.

Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana is in command of the naval convoy which accompanied the transport ships. It has been presumed that this capable officer would be charged with this duty, but the fact of his command cannot now be stated positively. The available ships are not in a condition to be used, and in fact, the Navy Department knows only as to the general character of its strength. Besides the Indiana, one other battleship, the first-class cruiser accompany the fleet. The other ships are lesser cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary craft. Five of the available ships are in the harbor of Port Tampa, while eleven remained off Key West. When the five warships and thirty-two transports reached Key West a junction was made with the eleven warships at that point, and the combined fleets started together. The available ships are not in a condition to be used, and in fact, the Navy Department knows only as to the general character of its strength. 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TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1898.

CO. B FROM BUTTE.

STRIKE OF UNDEERED SOLDIERS
AT CAMP MERRITT.

They Claim They Cannot Drill on
the Food They Are Receiving,
and Will Not.

ONE MAN FALLS IN A PAINT.

AFFLICTION OF MEASLES RAPIDLY
BECOMING EPIDEMIC.Sixth California Volunteers to Break
Camp Today—Arrangements for
the Philippine Expedition.
Eastern Troops.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The most important order issued from army headquarters today was one notifying Maj.-Gen. Otis that the steamers to comprise the second fleet of transports to go to the Philippines were practically ready for the reception of troops, and troops to the number of about 4000, comprising the Tenth Pennsylvania, under Col. Hawkins; the First Colorado, under Col. Hale; the First Nebraska, under Col. Bratt; two battalions of regulars from the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry regiments under Col. French; a detachment from the engineer corps and two battalions of Utah Light Infantry under Capt. Young, will raise their camps, load their tents and baggage into wagons, don their heavy marching gear, and form into columns for the march to the waiting transports.

Col. Jones and his two battalions from Idaho will not be included in the second expedition, the steamer Morgan City, which is to convey them, not being ready for the voyage. The Idaho men will get away with the third expedition, which will leave here about June 30. All day today a stream of wagons has been conveying camp equipment and baggage to the different steamers, and this work will be completed tomorrow.

The newspapers continue to call attention to the unsanitary conditions existing at Camp Merritt, and insist that the location of the camp be changed to preserve the health of the civilians living in that section of the city, as well as that of the soldiers now in the camp. An afternoon paper says: "Measles is very prevalent in the camp, and threatens to become epidemic. About sixty cases are in the field hospital already, and new ones are coming in at the rate of six or eight a day. The doctors isolate the cases as they are discovered, but it is thought quite likely that all that are susceptible will have to take their turn with the malady. The spread of it may delay the start of the third expedition for Manila. The camp conditions are favorable to the spread of any disease that may get a foothold. Typhoid fever has already shown itself."

The Evening Post says: "The men in the Montana regiment are complaining of the food served them."

While the men are dissatisfied with the conditions that have prevailed for some days, no strong protest was entered until today, when the soldiers of Co. B of the Tenth Pennsylvania, on strike and refused to drill under the present conditions.

This morning the regiment assembled at the camp and marched out to Sutter Baths. When the officers of Company B called on them to fall in they declined, one of their number stating their reasons for the action. Col. Kessler was sent for, and he addressed the men, calling their attention to the serious proposition of disobeying orders. One of the men told Col. Kessler that Co. B did not wish to disobey orders, but the men were hungry and could not drill on the food they were receiving. While Col. Kessler was speaking, one of the men fainted before him and was later removed to a tent.

After Col. Kessler concluded speaking to the company, the captain asked how many men were willing to drill, and only a sergeant, a corporal and a private stepped forward. The company was dismissed and the regiment proceeded to the baths.

All the men of Co. B complained today about the food. They say they are given bad bacon and poor vegetables, and that the "fresh meat" they get consists principally of bones. These statements made by the men were supported by the company cook, who exhibited a piece of pork as evidence.

The Idaho battalions received a handsome American flag this morning, it having been sent to them by the ladies and children of Boise City. The flag is a red, white and blue one, and the Idaho First Regiment Infantry, Idaho Volunteers, is worked in the flag. Lieut.-Col. Jones has received word that a handsome State flag is also on the way here from Chicago, where it was made on an order from the ladies of Idaho.

THE MEASLES CENSUS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Assistant Surgeon Henry Page of the field hospital at Camp Merritt reports that there are eighty-two cases of measles and one of mumps in the camp. The cases of measles are divided among the various State troops as follows: Montana, 8; Kansas, 14; Nebraska, 14; Oregon, 3; Iowa, 1; regulars, 4; Nebraska, 17; South Dakota, 8; North Dakota, 8.

That the disease is spreading is evidenced by a supplementary report that nineteen new cases were discovered today.

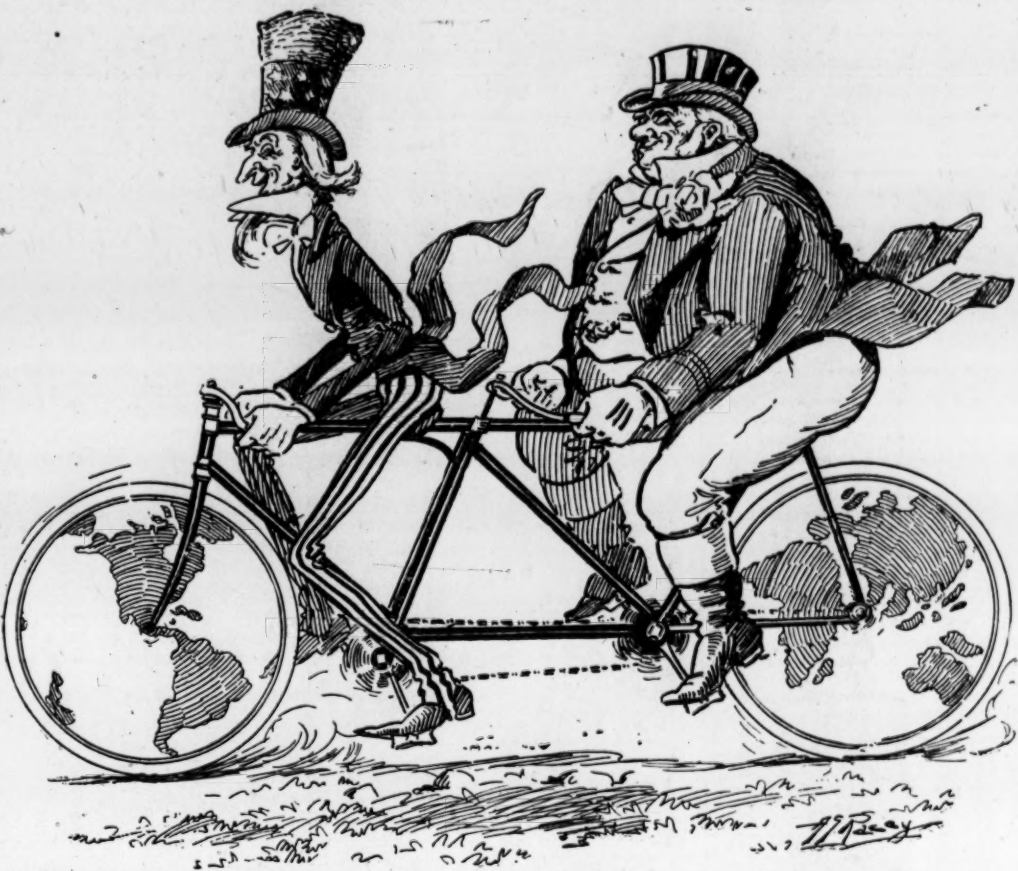
CANDIDATES FOR LIEUTENANTS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The President will send to the Senate tomorrow the names of candidates for the second lieutenantcy created by the Reorganization Bill passed last month. California will get one or two places. For them there have been probably one hundred applications, all well indorsed. The two names which stand at the head of the list and upon whom the honor is most likely to fall are C. R. Lloyd of Redlands, and J. Wilson, cousin of Russell Wilson, Esq. Young Lloyd is now a private in the Yale battery. He stood well at the

THE ALLIANCE WHEEL.

[The Montreal Witness.]



John Bull: "Now, Jonathan, steady, both together, and we'll control the movement of this old wheel."

college when the war broke out, and enlisted as a private. Ambitious to get to the front, he came on here and at once began a campaign for the lieutenantcy. He was so persistent and energetic that he made an excellent impression upon Senator Perkins, who indorsed his application most heartily, being joined by Senator White.

There may be more than one place for California, in which event Wilson will get it, and should the State be entitled to more there will be a scramble.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GOING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Lieut.-Col. Jewett, Jr., advocate on the staff of Gen. Merritt, has received instructions to accompany the second Philippine expedition on the steamer China. He will be accompanied by Maj. Bell, head of the Department of Military Information. Col. Jewett, who is a prominent lawyer of Indiana, expected to sail later on with Maj.-Gen. Merritt, but it was deemed advisable to send him in advance to make preliminary arrangements for the administration of affairs on the islands as soon as they are in actual possession of the Americans.

TROOPS REDISTRIBUTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Maj.-Gen. Otis has issued a general order redistributing the troops in the provisional brigades as follows:
First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Miller commanding—Fourteenth United States Infantry, Eighteenth United States Infantry, Twenty-third United States Infantry, Third United States Artillery, Fourth United States Cavalry, one company United States engineers, Batteries A and D, California Heavy Artillery.

Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Charles King commanding—Seventh United States Infantry, Twentieth United States Infantry, Twentieth United States Cavalry, one company United States engineers, Batteries A and D, California Heavy Artillery.

PROSPECTIVE SAILINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The vessels which will comprise the second Manila expedition are the Zealandia, Cifra, Colon and Senator. The Morgan City, Ohio, Indiana, City of Puebla and possibly the City of Para are the vessels that will make up the first section of the expedition.

The Senator will be docked at Lombard-street wharf this afternoon. When she drops into the stream the Ohio will take her place at the wharf.

The first fleet will be ready to take men on board by tomorrow morning and it is expected on board the ships that the troops will get their orders about 6 o'clock. The Senator's move to Lombard street shows that she is ready for sea.

The China and Colon, which are at the Mall dock, are loaded, and all that is necessary to complete their cargoes is a supply of fresh provisions and their respective allotments of ammunition. Ammunition will not be put on board until the ships are in the stream.

THE ZEALANDIA ARRIVES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The transport Indiana arrived this morning from Seattle and Port Angeles and anchored in the harbor. The government will take possession of the ship immediately. The Indiana is in ballast.

DRILLING AROUND POWDER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SANTA CRUZ, June 13.—The military company in camp at the powder works began active drilling today. Capt. Rotanzani was the officer of the day.

IMMEDIATE OPERATIONS.

[A. P. DAY REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.]

MOLE ST. NICOLAS, June 12, 6 p. m.—The expedition from Tampa under Gen. Shafter, conveyed by American warships, is anxiously awaited by the fleet off Santiago de Cuba. Operations will begin immediately after the arrival of the transports, which are expected this week.

When the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless left Guantanamo Bay this (Sunday) morning, the cable

steamer Adria was grappling for the Haytian cable. The cable is to be spliced and Admiral Sampson will hold it for direct communication with Washington.

CHRISTIAN CO-OPERATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The United States Army and Navy Christian Committee of California was organized today. Its purpose is the uniting of all evangelical churches in a union for systematic work among the soldiers, confining its efforts to co-operation with the chaplains of the United States army and navy. An executive committee, representing many denominations, was appointed to formulate a plan of operations and elect officers for the organization.

GOLDEN GATE MINES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Maj. Heuer of the United States Engineer Corps has given out the following for publication: "Submarine mines are placed over an area embraced within lines drawn from Sausalito to the green buoy south of Belvidere and Angel Island; thence to Shag Rock, thence to Point Cavallo, and it will be unsafe for any vessels whatever to pass within said area until further instructions are issued."

GEN. OTIS'S STAFF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Brig.-Gen. H. G. Otis has appointed First Lieut. Sanders of the Fourth Montana Infantry and Second Lieut. Bradley of the Seventh California Infantry. Lieut. Sanders is a son of ex-United States Senator Sanders of Montana. Capt. A. W. Kimball has been relieved from duty as assistant quartermaster in the Department of California and assigned to Brig.-Gen. Otis's staff as quartermaster.

THE USUAL ORDER.

The Second Manila Detachment to Leave Tomorrow.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Once more the War Department has given out that the second Manila detachment will leave San Francisco tomorrow. This has been the regular bulletin for two weeks, and the department chiefs have been giving out the report from San Francisco, which they will not give out. There is considerable anxiety here concerning the Manila expedition, and no credence is given to the report that the second detachment will be held at Honolulu until the third expedition reaches the islands.

The degree of the President to permit of any delay of that kind. The war administration cannot act for delay in dispatching vessels except upon the theory that at San Francisco ship carpenters cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers to admit of outfitting the vessels as rapidly as desired. Some of the ships under charge have already cost the government \$100,000 in charter money, while it was expected they would be under way before having earned half that sum.

John said today he believed a sufficient number of vessels would be on hand to carry troops whenever they were actually needed. The decision of the Kirkland board to reject the Centennial cost the government the use of that vessel, and she will be replaced at once. No credence is put in the report that the delay of the expedition is due to the belief that the war will be over on the condition of a release of the Philippines in a short time. Secretary Day said today no peace proposals had been made, and two prominent Senators tonight declared they knew absolutely that this plan would not be considered. Judge Day is said to be opposed to any plan looking to the holding of the Philippines, but it is certain nothing will be done until Hawaiian annexation is assured.

MILES AT PORT TAMPA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PORT TAMPA (Fla.), June 13.—The revenue cutter McLean arrived here this morning for water from Sanarbec Island, where she has been visiting the Key West cable. Gen. Miles is here from Tampa, observing the activity on the bay.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The War Department today ordered the release from Brooklyn of Eduardo Montesi from military arrest on board the steamship Tar Prince, at New York last Saturday, charged with carrying letters to Spain containing information regarding military and naval operations. The letters found upon Montesi turned out to be unimportant.

GREAT WAR SCHEMES: THESE.

Remarkable Plans for Fame Laid Before the Government.

[New York Sun.]

Some surprising schemes for winning money or fame have been developed by the war with Spain. Their promoters bombard the departments with letters and beseege officials for personal interviews. Several concerns that run electric stereopticon shows have applied for permission to put photographic plants on American ships of war, from Porto Rico to the Philippines. They offer to take chances on having their operators killed in engagements, and to waive any claim against the government in case any of them should get maimed or killed. The naval authorities, in their consistent and praiseworthy effort to be courteous and civil to all hands, have endeavored to repulse these concerns by informing them that there isn't room on any of the ships for such plants. But this way of putting it is not satisfactory to the concerns, which reply that their operators are men insured to hardships, can live anywhere aboard ship, and can conduct operations from barges or launches towed by the warships, for the matter of that. Another company of the same sort has been making the army officials wretched since the mobilization of the warships, and it states, besides, its operators be permitted to accompany the armies that are to invade Cuba and the Philippines. This company also nobly waives the right to claim indemnity from the government in case any of its operators should be killed, and it states, besides, that it stands ready to secure as operators men who are immune from yellow fever, the cholera, elephantiasis, or any other of the ills that the alarmists ascribe to the island countries which Uncle Sam is about to gather upon him.

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EASTERN BASEBALL.

Joyce Wins for the New Yorks in the Twelfth Inning.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, June 13.—In the twelfth inning, Joyce pitched the ball under the right-field ropes for a home run, winning the game. Score: New York, 4; base hits, 6; errors, 0. Brooklyn, 3; base hits, 11; errors, 1. Louisville, 4; base hits, 7; errors, 1. Batteries—Hayley and Vaughan; Dowling and Snyder.

CINCINNATI-LOUISVILLE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LOUISVILLE, June 13.—Score Cincinnati, 6; base hits, 10; error, 1. Louisville, 4; base hits, 7; error, 1. Batteries—Hayley and Vaughan; Dowling and Snyder.

WASHINGTON-BALTIMORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Score: Washington, 5; base hits, 9; errors, 0. Baltimore, 1; base hits, 7; error, 1. Batteries—McGuire and McGuire; Nops and Robinson.

BOSTON-PHILADELPHIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BOSTON, June 13.—Score: Boston, 5; base hits, 11; errors, 2. Philadelphia, 2; base hits, 8; errors, 4. Batteries—Kloft and Yeager; McFarland and Donahue.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—No game; rain.

CHICAGO, June 13.—No game; wet grounds. Two games tomorrow.

Gravesend Results.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Results at Gravesend:

Four furlongs, Theory won, Tendree second, Miriam Clare third; time 1:03. Mile and a furlong: Imp won, Havoc second, Knight of the Garter third; time 1:55.

Five furlongs: Formero won, Rusher second, Cormorant third; time 1:02½. Myrtle stakes, one mile and one sixteenth: Lehman won, Merry Prince second, Semper Ego third; time 1:49½. One mile: George Boyd, won, Taubert second, Mott 100 third; time 1:43½. Whistling Coon won by a head but was disqualified for a foul.

Five and a half furlongs: Swiftman won, Rusklin second, Irish Reel third; time 1:08½.

Cincinnati's Card.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The weather was cloudy and track fast.

Seven furlongs: Zufall won, Annie Taylor second, Lylis third; time 1:24½. Four and a half furlongs: May Be won, Schancken second, Sivie third; time 0:53½.

One mile: Elusive won, Harry Gaines second, Callan third; time 1:43½. One mile: Creedmore L. won, Possum second, La Grange third; time 1:42½.

Five furlongs: Frank Bell won, Flavius second, Obstatine Simon third; time 1:03.

Seven furlongs: Azucena won, Pancha second, Leiwanna third; time 1:23½.

St. Louis Summaries.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The track was good.

Five furlongs: Bulgarian won, Red Pirate second, Foxey third; time 1:04½. Six furlongs: Fireside won, Utopia second, Casparone third; time 1:15½.

Seven furlongs: Osric II won, Uncle Abel second, Imp King Gold third; time 1:25.

Mile and seventy yards: Col. Gay won, Found Second, Don Orsino third; time 1:17½.

Six furlongs: Algol won, Gibraltar second, The Elector third; time 1:15.

Mile and twenty yards: Sir Rolla

PAINTED WEST RED.

TOMMY RYAN VICTORIOUS IN A
BLOODY FIGHT.

He Was Twice Knocked Down by
the New Yorker, but Did Not
Show a Scratch.

OTHER MAN'S NOSE IS SORE.

REFEREE IN HUMANITY'S BEHALF
STOPS THE SLAUGHTER.Joyce Wins a Game in the Twelfth
Inning—Echoes From the East-
ern Race Tracks—International
Chess Contest.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, June 13.—Tommy Ryan of Syracuse met and easily defeated Tommy West of this city tonight, in the fourteenth round of a twenty-round contest for the welterweight championship of the world. Ryan outfought his man at every point, and might have ended the contest much quicker had he cared to. West was game to the core, and took an awful lot of hammering. Ryan's backers laid odds on their man, and took all the New York money in sight. The referee, Charley White, let the bout go as far as humanity would permit, and when at last he sent the men to their corners and awarded the fight to Ryan, there was general satisfaction among the spectators. Ryan looked exceedingly fit and well, and said he weighed 147 pounds. West was also in splendid shape, and weighed 152 pounds.

The men got to work immediately, and there was fast fighting for four rounds, when Ryan sent the blood flying from West's nose. They kept up the pace until the eighth without material damage to either man. In the eighth Ryan let drive with his right, and landed on the solar plexus. After a clinch, West jabbed his left on the face, and put Ryan down on his back. When they came to the center of the ring again, West put Ryan down again with a right swing on the jaw. Ryan got up quickly, and after a little sparring, swung his right on West's head, driving West through the ropes. West was up in two seconds.

Round 9 was easy, but in the tenth Ryan soaked his right side over the heart, and West winced. West came up wobbling in the eleventh, and Ryan kept jabbing his sore nose. Ryan got in blow after blow from the on, and West was smeared with blood. West came up gamely in the fourteenth round, but was unable to protect himself, as Ryan landed at will, jabbing on the stomach and face. West took his punishment in the same manner imaginable. Ryan let up a little and looked at the referee, as much as to say, "Why don't you stop it, Charley?"

White did not interfere, and then Ryan smacked West a couple of times, sending him to the ropes. Before White went between them and stopped the bout, after many of the spectators had called on him to do so, he awarded the bout to Ryan, and the latter walked out of the ring without a mark on him.

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Let's go to Hale's. Los Angeles, Tuesday, June 14.

Would You Believe It? That

Those Popular Crash But we made

Skirts Could be purchase that puts us in

So Cheap? dozen, and they go on sale today

at fully 20 per cent. underpriced.

You may see them in the North Window.

50c And on up to \$1.50—A sample line of Skirts in fancy crash and covert cloth, and no two alike. They're made right, hang right, not skimpy.

\$1.00 About 15 doz. of Natural Gray Linon Crash, with four yards sweep and finished with raised seams and a 4-inch hem.

10 doz. in this pile, of Chinese Silk Linon and fine woven, with a 4-in. hem and finished, raised seams—four yards sweep.

Your choice of 120 in this batch—of close woven Chinese Silk Linon Crash, finished with a wide hem and raised seams.

Hale Co.
107-109 N. SPRING ST.

MORPHINE DR. PEPPER & LAWRENCE, 1898, South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. Main 1019. Cocaine, Chloral, Cigarette and all drug habits cured in from 1 to 3 days. No pain or danger. Strictly confidential. No money consideration till cured!

won, David second, Maquill third; time 1:45½.


Harlem Finishes.
CHICAGO, June 13.—The Harlem track was slow.

Six furlongs: Hosie won, Weir second, Moroni third; time 1:27½. Four and a half furlongs: Boney Boy won, Pirate Judge second, Mulvihill third; time 1:07½.

One mile: Monito won, Borden second, Locust Blossom third; time 1:53. Mile and one-eighth: Sunburst won, Joe Clark second, Pete Kitchen third; time 2:12½.

Five furlongs: Mizoura won, The Dashin second, Mazie third; time 1:10½. Six furlongs: Ramiro II won, Sangamon second, Foncliff third; time 1:21.

Overland Park Races.<



100th Anniversary of the

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to celebrate it

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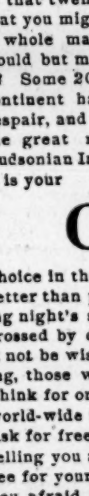
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offer. Besides

Flags

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& CO.



HIS

Weakness is visible. Never deceive yourself. The world recognizes a weakling. You do not hide your follies. But why be considered only half a man when it is certain that you should be in possession of all your faculties? Shiver and shake as you may, it is as certain as that twenty-four hours make a day, that you might be strong; you might be a whole man and a good one if you would but make an effort. Will you do it! Some 20,000 or more men on this continent have got out of the rut of despair, and they now thank "Hudyan," the great remedio-treatment of the Hudsonian Institute, for their recovery. It is your

OWN

Choice in the matter. Is not manliness better than business? Is not a refreshing night's sleep to be preferred to one crossed by disturbing dreams? Would it not be wise to get rid of those halting, those weak and quivering limbs? Think for once, "Hudyan" has made world-wide name. It is no experiment. Ask for free circulars and testimonials telling you all about it. You can see for yourself what it has done. Are you afraid to believe one man? Very well. The testimony comes from every State in the Union. It is direct. It is to the point. Ask for it and see for yourself. And when you write or call at the Institute you must remember that the chief consulting physician is your friend and not your

FOE.

If you notice any sign of blood stain or for "30-day blood cure" circulars. They are free as air. All poison is promptly driven from the system. Tertiary and secondary as well as primary cases yield at once.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stockton, Ellis and Market Sts.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dawkins and accepts the Volta as the boundary.

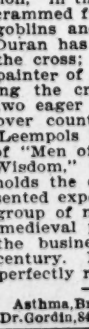
California Wine Interests.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Chamber of Commerce today received a letter from Senator Perkins, informing it that the complaint of wine growers against the proposed agreement with France may result in injury to the wine interests of California has been referred to the Treasury Department for consideration.

Dangan-Bouveret set the fashion in religious pictures for this year's sale with his wonderful "Supper at Emmaus," and it has had a large following. Carl Meichers adopted subject All, not with the greatest success. Regamey has an absurd "Annunciation," in the red and blue pattern of crumpled full of incongruous imps and goblins and peacocks. Even Carolyn Duran has a Magdalen at the foot of the cross; even Louis Deschamps, painter of children, has a Christ being the cross. One of Burnard has two eager "Disciples," and to picture countless other sacred subjects. Leopold has a much-discussed picture of "Men of All Ages Perceiving Divine Wisdom," wherein a figure of Christ holds the central place, and is represented expounding divine wisdom to a group of men in every costume, from medieval priest and warrior down to the business suit of this nineteenth century. Most of the personages are perfectly recognizable portraits.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, cure guaranteed. Dr. Gordin, 84-85 Bryson Bldg., 2d St., New York, N.Y.

IS YOUR FORTUNE



and tells the tale!
it shows she uses her head to
ds—that she uses

WASHING POWDER.

is rough, wrinkled and shrunken,
e old soap and soda combination.
you use Gold
thing Powder?

e-greatest economy.

URBAN COMPANY,
Louis. New York.
Philadelphia.

**IS YOUR
FORTUNE**

and tells the tale!
it shows she uses her head to
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**JUST WASHING
POWDER.**

is rough, wrinkled and shrunken,
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you use Gold
thing Powder?
—greatest economy.
IRBANK COMPANY.
Louis. New York.
Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1898.

LEITER IS LIGHTER.

HE DROPS FIVE MILLIONS ON HIS GRAIN DEAL.

The Young Napoleon of Finance Meets His Waterloo in the Northwestern Market.

INTERESTS TO BE "TRUSTED."

PRECOCIOUS YOUTH ABANDONED BY HIS INDIGNANT FATHER.

Leiter, Senior, Discovered That His Son Was Plunging After He Had Promised to Stop—Speculators Astounded.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, June 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Joseph Leiter has surrendered to his creditors 16,000,000 bushels of wheat. His grain deal, beginning April 12, 1897, has collapsed. His estimated loss is \$5,000,000. On wheat owned May 31, Leiter might have realized a profit of \$4,500,000. Since the market has declined, and his father's financial support being withdrawn, he retired on the best terms possible. The Leiter family and Savings Bank probably will be selected trustee for the Leiter grain, and place one or two broker representatives in the market.

Accurate figures as to Leiter's holdings are difficult to secure. The best estimates indicate that he has 12,000,000 bushels of wheat in Duluth and Minneapolis; 2,000,000 bushels en route to Europe, and 2,000,000 bushels in or en route to New York. Leiter will not make an assignment, and court proceedings for settlement of his grain account will not be necessary. Leiter's troubles became serious up in the Northwest, where he has had his big holdings since the close of the May deal here. He has about 5,000,000 bushels cash wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth, and Saturday night 2,000,000 bushels of it went through one concern at Duluth. He had 1,600,000 bushels of wheat bought of one elevator concern at Minneapolis at over \$1.40. That one lot of wheat tonight showed a loss of almost \$200,000, and it was not bought so long ago either. People who have had a chance to get a look at the list of Leiter's holdings say that the prices he paid for late for wheat in the Northwest were astounding. It was probably a desperate effort to support cash prices everywhere and to protect his bills of lading.

Chicago, on this huge collapse, has fared comparatively well. The bank, which has most of cash wheat here, has its paper all signed by the elder Leiter. It cannot lose a penny. Northwestern people do not fare so well. They hurried down here Saturday to see what the elder Leiter would do. They were told peremptorily that he would do nothing. The wife will be the worst of the great Northwest grain operators have ever known. If there are any failures they will be up there.

It was a secret among the few closest to the Leiters that the refusal of the father to furnish his son further capital was due to the discovery that the younger man had not followed out the plan agreed on in May, when the elder put up \$7,000,000 securities to see the deal through the crisis at that time. The father made this sacrifice loyally, but it was understood then that every effort of the younger man should be from that forward toward liquidation. There developed within the last few days knowledge that the young bull leader had again taken on enormous new risks in the Northwest. That discovery precipitated the latest crisis.

Why did not Leiter sell when foreigners were crazy to buy? The question the grain speculator was asking today. He began to buy wheat in the sixties, saw it sell at \$2 and at prices the highest in twenty years, yet, after fourteen-months' experience, he goes broke with 16,000,000 bushels left on his hands.

HISTORY OF THE DEAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, June 13.—This has been a day of excitement and wild rumors in the Chicago wheat pit. A reverse that looks like a Waterloo has come to the "young Napoleon of finance," Joseph Leiter. At first there was a wild tumble of prices on the board, July wheat selling down 1 cent from Saturday's close, while September lost 4 1/2 and December 3 1/2 cents, but all made a little recovery before the close.

It was given out that Leiter had ordered his deals all closed, and a selling rush was the result of the execution of this order. The grain speculator was flooded with rumors concerning the stability of the big bull movement which, for months, has been the important factor on the board of trade dealings. One of these rumors was that Leiter had been deserted by some of his associates in the campaign. In the meantime Leiter's wheat was being hoarded, and prices were becoming demoralized. Later in the day Leiter made no attempt to conceal the fact that he had sold out all his holdings in futures, probably 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 bushels of wheat. It came out that he had transferred most of his trades in futures to other well-known business houses, and that they were pretty well protected by margins, so that whatever losses there were would fall upon Leiter. His cash wheat, one report said, was transferred to Armour, but a later story was that it would be "trusted," and handled in such a way as to prevent the slump which would be inevitable if all were thrown on the market at once.

Before the final close the panic partly subsided, and July reacted 4 cents, September selling up 1 1/2 cents, and December making 2 cents rally, selling a shade above September, where it was 1 cent under Saturday. None of the principals on the Leiter crisis were willing to discuss the causes which led to his abdication, and the most plausible explanation that can be offered at this time is therefore circumstantial and speculative. The first indication of approaching dissolution in the Leiter regime came Monday morning, when the announcement was made that all his cash and June wheat had been transferred by Allen, Greer & Sellar, Leiter's brokers, to Philip D. Armour, and that the September option, of which Leiter was a heavy holder, had been transferred to Lamson Bros.

These reported transactions gave rise to conjectures that soon developed into a panic. At the outset it was rumored that Leiter was trying to get out of the market, but the fact that Allen, Greer & Sellar had transferred their trades to Lamson Bros., instead of selling out directly, aroused the suspicion that Leiter was hard pressed, and was

endeavoring to dispose of his immense holdings without disclosing the causes of his sudden withdrawal from the pit. After the close of business Saturday, millions of bushels of wheat "put" were sold in the vicinity of 72 1/2 cents. Lamson Bros., apparently having large orders for this like northwestern wheat.

Shortly before the opening of the Board of Trade today, brokers, supposed to be acting for Leiter, were ready sellers. The "put" price was speedily reached, and Leiter, if the Lamsons were acting for him, was enabled to dispose of million of wheat on the sale of "puts," whereas, if the actual wheat had been sold in the market here there would have been even more of a break. Had Allen, Greer & Sellar made the sales, the street would have suspected a ruse, but coming from Lamson Bros., there was no indication as to the identity of the seller.

It is estimated that during the day from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, optional and visible, were sold to the account of the "Young Napoleon." This is supposed to have consisted chiefly of options in September, October, and November, with a few in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Chicago. It was stated on the floor that the bankers of the Northwest, who have been carrying the northwestern bull clique, refused to carry their burden for a longer time, and that calls had been made by northwestern dealers, particularly the Minneapolis interests, for margins down to 90 cents. These, it is said, were followed by calls upon Leiter here to margin his whole holdings down to 80 cents. Mr. Leiter had about four million bushels of cash wheat on hand, much of which he is said to have disposed of at a loss. Later it was reported that L. Z. Leiter, when asked by his son for more money, had refused to be drawn further into the wheat deal, and thus impelled the latter to let go a large line of his holdings in order to satisfy his warehouse creditors and marginal demands.

Representatives of the northwestern interests appear to have precipitated the crisis by coming to Chicago Saturday, and learning that L. Z. Leiter would not advance any more money on his son's account. Leiter's friends insist that he has not made an assignment, but it was admitted tonight that the Leiter interests had been "trusted." Joseph Leiter could not be located tonight. L. Z. Leiter was seen, but positively declined to say a word. Joseph Leiter entered the market April 2, 1897, and immediately afterward the pressure of a tremendous market was felt. Leiter's first order was the hand. Leiter's first order was negotiated by Broker George B. French. It was for 100,000 bushels of May wheat at 70 1/2 cents per bushel. Then orders came thick and fast. The cheapest wheat bought by Leiter was 500,000 bushels bought June 18, 1897, for 87 1/2 cents. He has since bought wheat at 13 cents. The deal ran thirteen months, during which time the price of wheat was down to 64 1/2 cents, in June, 1897, and up to \$1.35 in May, 1898. It involved at one time an interest of more than 25,000,000 bushels of wheat.

EXCITEMENT AT MINNEAPOLIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—The big break in wheat today caused much excitement among the grain men. Leiter's failure to carry a large part of his holdings was the worst of the great Northwest grain operators have ever known. If there are any failures they will be up there.

The cause of the break in wheat today was that Mr. Leiter attempted to carry a large part of his holdings, and the price of wheat too high. If he had never attempted to put the price above \$1.40 he would probably have won out great money. It was a legitimate worth that. But when the market did not come up to his expectations, he kept increasing the load, and I understand there was nearly seven million bushels sold in Chicago today on his account.

The source, offerings of such an enormous quantity of wheat on the market at one time depressed prices, and it is strange to me that it has not depressed prices more. And while this is being sacrificed on the market prices will be temporarily as much lower than they legitimately should be, as they have been higher than they legitimately should have been. Wheat is worth legitimately 25 cents more than it closed today, and in my opinion, will be selling at about that much when liquidation until the scare is over. In a few days the mills will be as eager for wheat at a dollar a bushel and upward as they have been apathetic concerning it at \$1.40 and upward.

President Chamberlain of the Security National Bank said the banks of the Northwest were not put to any inconvenience on account of Mr. Leiter, as he has no dealings with them. Most of the grain dealers connected with Leiter, however, claimed to be totally ignorant of the Leiter deal. Mr. Leiter has been selling wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth elevators, which is the only interest the two have in common. Leiter has sold a large part of the contract wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth in public stocks, and the Leiter cash interests will be a feature in cash trading here. It is true that Leiter has also sold Minneapolis wheat for export, but that is not the deal. The latter gentlemen, however, claimed to be totally ignorant of the Leiter deal. Mr. Leiter has been selling wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth elevators, which is the only interest the two have in common. Leiter has sold a large part of the contract wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth in public stocks, and the Leiter cash interests will be a feature in cash trading here. It is true that Leiter has also sold Minneapolis wheat for export, but that is not the deal. The latter gentlemen, however, claimed to be totally ignorant of the Leiter deal.

WHAT A FRIEND SAYS.

[CHICAGO PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CHICAGO, June 13.—An intimate friend of Mr. Leiter and one who is believed to know considerable about his Board of Trade business said this morning that Leiter had not failed to make an assignment and that he did not think he will do so. I understand he is arranging to put all his wheat in trust with the banks here, and so prevent the stuff from being forced on the market. I am not aware of any outstanding contracts on the board. You can be assured that if there is any trouble in store for Leiter he will face it like the man he is.

"TIN SOLDIERS."

[CHICAGO PRESS DAY REPORT.]

Many other poets raise their voice for those who fight and win. My song is for the noble boys. The soldiers made of tin. We all have seen them on parade, and heard the thoughtless scoff. "Of such a kind to be afraid, That would be pretty rough!"

But when our country called to arms, They answered as one man; They fought their counters, workshops, farms, And strove to reach the van.

Though chilled by the Presidio mists, And drenched by Prussian rain, They said: "Who for the flag enlists, Must suffer—not complain."

So, whether "Frisco tries your nerve, Or fighting be your fate, Remember that they also serve Who only stand and wait."

CARRIE L.

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Miss May S. Gilbert is the Sinclair; S. L. McBurney, Sinclair; C. Stetson, and Miss and Miss Stetson, Albert T. Gittings of Pasadena are at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Shoot Him on the Spot.

[Big Sandy News.] Sampson won't leave this town until he has shot the Admiral. If he should have a success in his efforts to find him. We don't think that fellow is Cervera warm, anyway.

LYNCHED IN PUBLIC.

FURIOUS FARMERS FIGHT FOR JOHN BECKER'S BLOOD.

The Cowardly Murderer of Sixteen-year-old Myrtle Huffman Hanged on High.

TORN FROM THE LAW'S ARMS.

GREAT BEND, KAN., TURNS OUT TO SEE THE TRAGEDY.

Sheriff Abeer Failed in Attempt to Remove the Prisoner to Safety. Assassin Taken From Jail to an Open Square.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

GREAT BEND (Kan.), June 13.—In the public square, fronting on the principal business street of this city, a murderer was lynched at 8 o'clock this evening by a mob of probably 500 persons. It is estimated that at least 1000 of Great Bend's population of 2500 persons witnessed the tragedy. The victim was John Becker, aged 50 years, who, on April 8, killed Myrtle Huffman, a 16-year-old daughter of William Huffman, a well-to-do living midway between Great Bend and Ellinwood, the second station east of here.

Becker was employed by the farmer, and professed passionate love for the daughter. The tragedy followed the girl's refusal to accept his advances. When the girl came to the stable in the evening, Becker shot her to death, sending eight bullets into her body, after which he set fire to the farmer's stables. At first it was reported that the murderer had shot himself, and later it became known that he had fled, and search was instituted.

On April 13 a posse of farmers captured the murderer near St. John, Stafford county, and for safe keeping he was taken by the Sheriff to Hutchinson, there having been many threats that he would be lynched if brought here. This morning Becker was brought here upon his preliminary examination. Early in the day farmers from the neighborhood of his crime came in from all towns, and by 6 o'clock the streets were thronged. Then, when it became known that the murderer had been captured, a big crowd began to gather at the railroad depot.

Sheriff Abeer, appreciating the danger, took Becker into a buggy and started for the depot, intending to flag the train there. By this time, the crowd at the depot was openly threatening a lynching. When the train pulled out, Sheriff Abeer's strategy became apparent to all. The would-be lynchers, quick to board the train and rode on. When the Sheriff at the crossing saw the mob, he turned back, and the lynch party left the train and started back to this city, having killed all the conveyances available.

In the mean time, Sheriff Abeer had hurried back and had lodged his prisoner at the County Jail. A few minutes before 8 o'clock a mob was swarming around the jail. Evidently believing he could outwit the lynchers, Becker made a dash for it, but he was out of the jail to his right, but he had no sooner done so than he and his men and the prisoner were surrounded. The Sheriff and his men, however, made a stubborn defense, and the prisoner, realizing the fate that threatened him, fought desperately with them. After a short struggle the way was made to the entrance to the jail, the mob, through sheer force of numbers, prevailed.

Securing the murderer, the mob bore him away to the public square. A rope was drawn around Becker's neck, and after he had been hoisted almost to insensibility, the rope was thrown over a limb of a big tree, and he was drawn up. Some one in the crowd gave the body push, and as the mob was being drawn up his body repeatedly swung back, scraping upon the trunk of the tree.

The Sheriff and his men kept close upon the heels of the lynchers, but they were held back for fully fifteen minutes, when, in being apparent that Becker was dead, the mob melted away, and the murderer's body was cut down by the Sheriff and the Coroner.

Though guns were drawn and threats were made, no shots were fired by the Sheriff and his men in their struggles with the mob. Many of the lynch party must be known to the county peace officers, but tonight there is no very strong talk of arrests. The sentiment here seems to be that if ever a man deserved lynching, Becker did.

Flies Down South.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.] An ex-Confederate officer, who makes yearly business trips through the Southern States, remarks that the wonderful growth in patriotism throughout the South of the country, as shown by the sudden popularity of the Stars and Stripes.

I returned a few days ago from a trip through several Southern States, said this gentleman, "and was amazed at the number of flags which were flying from private houses and business blocks. It has been a matter of remark to me that since the civil war there has been a reticence on the part of the Southerners to throw the Stars and Stripes to the breeze. They were loyal to the government, but the use of the national colors was confined to the government buildings, to schoolhouses in some sections and to the homes of Northern men, who decorated their property with flags and bunting on holidays."

"But with the beginning of hostilities, a new era has begun. In my travels I saw fully as many flags displayed in Southern towns as is the custom here in the North at present."

"In Atlanta I visited a recruiting office which was in charge of a former Confederate fighter. He had strung an immense flag across the street from the building in which the recruiting station was situated. It hung directly over the sidewalk."

Yes, said the veteran, I reckon I've fixed it so that every citizen in Atlanta who passes this place will have to walk under the Stars and Stripes."

It Was Worth It. [Washington Post.] "It was during our civil war, at a time when a drink of whiskey was about the most exciting thing in life," said Maj. J. H. Lynch of Louisiana, at the Raleigh. "For a ten-dollar note, the best cent I had on earth, I got ownership of a

plint of mountain dew, in the vicinity of Shreveport. I had resolved on making this last pint last time a long time ago, and had only taken one small nip from the bottle when I saw coming my best-beloved friend Bill Baneley, who went into the room from the same town with myself. We had been chums all our lives. As that bottle reposed quietly in my pocket I meditated whether I'd offer him a drink. It was a tremendous struggle between selfishness and friendship.

Finally, affection for Bill overcame my impulse to appropriate the entire bottle, and, drawing it out, I said: 'Bill, here is some good corn juice. It's from the same town as you and me, even drink would do you good,' emphasizing small.

"You ought to have seen his eyes glaze as he lifted that vat and down his throat my precious stuff began to disappear," Bill said. "I wish I was as good as you, but I'm not. I'm a drunkard, and the liquid kept getting lower in the bottle."

"Bill," I said in desperation, "I gave the last, \$10 I had in the world to you, and you thought that might make him stop, but it didn't—one final gulp and all was gone. Then he gave a wild flourish with his hand, and said: 'By God, John, it was worth it.'"

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

B. GOLDBERG, MEAT INSPECTOR FOR JEWIS, POISONS HIMSELF.

Brooding Over the Loss of His Money in a Business Venture, He Took to Drink and Then to Suicide. Thought His Errand Partner Deceased Him.

B. Goldberg, an orthodox Jewish rabbi and an inspector of cattle and fowl killed for consumption by Jews (a shochet), was found dead on a cot in his room at No. 716 1/2 East First street about 5 o'clock yesterday evening. Death resulted from carbolic acid, taken, indications would seem to affirm, with suicidal intent, while depressed in spirits over the loss of all his ready money, about \$100 or so. Coroner Campbell had the body removed to Samson's undertaking rooms. No. 523 South Spring street, where an inquest over the remains will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

Goldberg was surrounded in death by abject squalor, though he is said to have had an independent fortune at one time. He lay on a dilapidated cot, whose supports, long use, were almost unable to bear their burden. Old clothes served the purpose of a mattress, and a coat rolled did duty for a pillow. There was no furniture in the room save this cot and a chair. His features in death were hideous. The acid had discolored the flesh of the face, and the eyes were closed. The thick covering of beard, the lips were scaly and lacerated from the poison, and the gums almost burned away. The unfortunate man died a miserable death.

The deceased came to this city from San Francisco about three years ago. He followed a vocation, as before stated, as a shochet and a rabbi, which are almost invariably allied with the business of slaughtering. His wants were not extravagant and his expenses comparatively small, and by this work he had succeeded in laying up \$100 or more. He invested this in a dairy and cash ranch with Mabel Horwitz about two weeks ago, obtaining a half interest in such a business already established by Horwitz on his own. Soto street, and when the owner is ill conducting. According to the way Goldberg's friends tell the story of his brief career, he was a very energetic and ambitious man, and he was very fond of his dead man told to them. Horwitz took advantage of him and defrauded him of his belongings. Goldberg is alleged to have claimed that after the partnership between himself and Horwitz had existed about one week, he became aware that chickens and calves were being sold at a loss, and he was getting his share of the profits from the dairy. He asked Horwitz for an explanation and an accounting, and for some time he was severely beaten with a heavy piece of wood across the face and on the head. His eyes, also, were blackened and his physiognomy bruised. He was severely beaten with a heavy piece of wood across the face and on the head. His eyes, also, were blackened and his physiognomy bruised. He was severely beaten with a heavy piece of wood across the face and on the head. His eyes, also, were blackened and his physiognomy bruised.

During the latter part of last week a committee of three of his friends called on him and advised him to try to effect a settlement of their business relations, so that Goldberg would not be left entirely without money. The efforts of the committee failed, and the dead man brooded over his misfortune and took to drink. He was at the Police Station Saturday to which he would be taken for a post-mortem, but he was taken to the morgue instead. He was a chronic imbiber of alcoholic liquors, anyway, his neighbors say, but he was said to be especially fond of the toxicant himself. While in this condition he was extremely melancholy.

Those who saw him yesterday say that he was as usual drunk. His friends in the building where he lodged advised him to sleep off his stupor. He seems to have followed the suggestion by going to drug store and purchasing a small bottle of carbolic acid. Then he retired to his room and presumably drank of it, for an almost instant he was dead. He was found by a neighbor, who found beside his cot. A lodger in the place, M. Mendelsohn, went into the dead man's room about 1 o'clock in the evening to see how his friend was getting on and if he could be of any assistance to him, and found Goldberg dead. There was a general indication of a rush into the death chamber when the news became known in the neighborhood and Deputy Sheriff Mugmugli remained there until the body was removed to the undertaking rooms.

TOO LATE FOR ACTION.

City Charter Convention May Be Dissolved Tonight.

Pursuant to the call of President W. C. Patterson, the City Charter Convention will meet this evening at 8 o'clock in the Southern California Music Hall for the purpose of taking action with reference to the election of freeholders who are to frame the new city charter. As the election is to be held in less than thirty days, all that the convention can do to discuss the matter is to make nominations, and President Patterson will so state in calling the meeting to order. It is probable that the convention will elect candidates to be nominated by petition.

Murderer Sentenced for Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Theodore Park Haines, the convicted murderer of Lieutenant of Police William Burke, was before Judge Wallace today for sentence. Judge Wallace imposed the sentence of life imprisonment by the jury by sending the defendant to the penitentiary at Folsom for the term of his natural life. On motion of Attorney William H. Stay, five days was granted the defendant in order to permit him being taken to the shanty near where the shooting occurred and gather up articles he considered of value.

If troubled with rheumatism, use Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller. One application relieves the pain.—Adv.

WELL RID OF WEBB.

MORAL ULCER CUT OUT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Prof. Fosbury and President Davis Apply the Knife, Assisted by All but Poor and McNerny.

WEBB RUINED A TEACHER.

REVELATIONS OF GROSSLY IMMORAL CONDUCT.

Confronted With Admissions of His Victim and Evidence Secured by His Wife, Webb Resigns His Place.

The public career of Walter L. Webb has come to an abrupt conclusion. Last night he has resigned from the Board of Education because of charges that he had ruined a young woman employed as a teacher in the public schools. Mrs. Webb and two detectives employed by her found Webb and the school teacher together in a room in a Los Angeles street, an assignment-house last Saturday night. The facts were laid before the Board of Education yesterday, and Webb was compelled to tender his resignation, which was at once accepted.

Last November Walter L. Webb was placed on trial before the Board of Education on the charge of having extorted bribes from teachers and other employees of the board. On the trial, which was protracted through many weeks, the evidence against Webb was most damaging, but the final result was an acquittal, thanks to the votes of members of the board who had been blacked with complicity in Webb's blackmailing operations, and who stood by him throughout the investigation. There were rumors that Webb had been guilty of far blacker misdeeds than those charged in the formal indictment before the board, but his friends insisted that he was the victim of persecution and slander. The facts which have finally come to light are such that the charge of blackmailing becomes insignificant, though probably few will now doubt his truth.

It has long been a matter of gossip that Mrs. Webb's relations with her husband were very unhappy, and that she had reason to doubt his fidelity. She finally became convinced that he was carrying on an illicit intrigue, and employed detectives to watch his movements. It was soon discovered that he was pursuing a young woman employed as a public school teacher. Saturday night the couple went to an assignment-house on Los Angeles street and there were found by Mrs. Webb and the two detectives whom she had employed.

The following day, Sunday, Mrs. Webb communicated to Prof. Fosbury, Superintendent of the schools, the facts that she had learned and the name of the teacher. The latter was immediately suspended from the position by Prof. Fosbury. Mrs. Webb was appointed to take her place Monday morning. Yesterday a friend of the young woman, who is acting as her attorney, called upon Prof. Fosbury and virtually admitted all that was alleged by Mrs. Webb. A similar admission was made later in the day by the teacher herself. Mrs. Webb then stated to do what he could to shield her, but considered it necessary to ask her resignation, and it was given.

Prof. Fosbury asked President Davis and other members of the board with the facts. A regular meeting of the board was to be held last evening, and after all the members had arrived President Davis suggested that they retire to an adjoining room in order to go into executive session. When the door had been closed, President Davis desired to lay before the board a case of the deepest moral turpitude, involving both a teacher and a member of the board. He then asked Prof. Fosbury to state the facts which had come to his knowledge. Webb listened with brazen self-possession to the shameful story and then burst into vehement denial, asserting that it was all the jealous fancy of his wife. But when reminded of the evidence against him, and after all the members had arrived President Davis suggested that they retire to an adjoining room in order to go into executive session. 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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK, Mary Stuart.
 LOS ANGELES, El Trovatore.
 ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Below are summarized the more important developments of yesterday in the war situation:

Army of invasion, comprising over 15,000 men, under Gen. Shafter, sails for Cuba.

The War Revenue Bill receives the President's signature and is now a law.

Active preparations begun for the second army of invasion.

The cruiser San Francisco runs ashore in a fog off the Massachusetts coast.

Camara's Cadiz fleet reported to be unfit for sea.

Spanish tariffs in the Philippines to be maintained for the present.

Spain said to be "full of hope, and determined to continue the war."

Lieuts. Neville and Shaw and their commands reported to be prisoners of war at Guantanamo.

Mutiny at Camp Merritt. Co. B of Butte refuses to drill because of insufficient food.

Spaniards renew the attack on Huntington's marines at Guantanamo.

"FLAG DAY."

Today, June 14, has come to be quite generally known by the patriotic citizens of the United States as "Flag day." On this date, in the year 1777, Congress enacted a law providing that "the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

On the 4th of April, 1818, Congress enacted that "from and after the fourth day of July next the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white in a blue field, and that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission." Twenty-five stars, representing as many sovereign States, have been added to the flag since 1818, making forty-five in all.

Since the breaking out of the war between the United States and Spain, the Stars and Stripes have been liberally displayed throughout the Union. In every city, in the country, on public and private buildings, and as a decoration on the breasts of patriotic citizens. But on this day, of all others, it should be flung to the breeze with lavish prodigality. Our country is engaged in the most unselfish war of history—a war for extending the blessings of liberty to an oppressed people of alien blood. The anniversary of the birth of our flag, occurring thus in the midst of a patriotic war in behalf of human freedom, and abstract justice, should be celebrated with more than ordinary enthusiasm, by the most lavish display of the Stars and Stripes ever witnessed.

The "American Flag Association" is a central committee composed of representatives of numerous patriotic organizations which have united in an effort to secure national legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses. This committee has sent out to newspapers throughout the country a patriotic address in behalf of the flag, with a request for the publication of the same. The essential part of this address is as follows:

"The flag now has a new and expanded meaning. The Spanish-American contest of civilizations has brought the new patriotism to the front. Before the war for the preservation of the Union, patriotism was based upon historic revolutionary memories and upon State pride. Since the war, patriotism based upon national honor has been slowly developing. Already the existing crisis in the relation of the republic to Spain has forced to fruition the results of our civil war. Sectionalism is being blotted out, and the representatives and citizens of forty-five sovereign States are contending with each other in their eagerness to plant the ensign of the republic where its ample folds shall protect a people struggling for liberty against the iron heel of an oppressor skilled in his work as our countrymen. The flag is the symbol of the nation, and the commissioning in the volunteer army by the President and Senate of two major-generals who fought in

CALIFORNIA DIED FRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

The question of a wholesome and nourishing food supply for troops in the field is a most important one, and contributes in no small degree to the success or failure of an army's operations. It was the great Napoleon who said "Armies fight upon their bellies," and there is more truth in the saying than may appear to those who have had no practical experience in army affairs.

Our armies, in the present war, will doubtless benefit by the experience that has been gained in this line in foreign countries during the past few years. As a contribution to this subject, a Pomona paper suggests the desirability of including dried olives as a part of the military fare. The journal referred to says:

"This most useful strength sustainer, which assisted Caesar's hosts to conquer the world, is the dried olive. As is well known, the olive before being palatable or desirable in its pickled form has to be processed for the elimination of the bitter principle it contains. Experiments recently tried here have proved that the Nevada olive is most palatable in its dried state, and it is to be presumed that the same would hold good for other varieties. During the natural drying process the olive loses every trace of bitterness. If some simple and inexpensive method of pitting the olive could be used, the nutritious meat of the fruit, in oil and nitrogen, could be put up in compact form, and used instead of butter or other oily substances.

"As a food the combination of the oil and other nutritious elements of the olive meat would be of far greater value than the more costly expressed oil, and the introduction of a little seasoning of spices or sugar would remove any objection which otherwise might be advanced regarding its insipidity. To the inhabitants of olive-growing districts in Europe the fruit in its dried state is an important article of food, and in the hot climates to which our boys are going the olive would undoubtedly prove a more healthful sustainer of life than such a rich food as our soldiers are likely to be provided with."

A large raisin man of the San Joaquin Valley recently went to Washington, and succeeded in interesting the authorities in the adoption of California seeded raisins as a part of the military diet. Should California olives be included in the menu of our soldier boys, this State will have done something toward varying the somewhat monotonous bill of fare which is usually served up to the boys in blue. It will be noted that both these articles of food possess the advantage of very small bulk, so that they can be transported with ease.

OUR IMPROVED STREETS.

The passage and enforcement of the hitching ordinance continues to be a joy to drivers and pedestrians in Los Angeles alike, and our thoroughfares once made almost impassable because of the strings of teams lined up along the curbs in the business district, are not only open to travel, but are so manifestly improved in cleanliness as to give the downtown districts an appearance they never before had.

So soon as Spring street is relieved of the piles of material and disturbed earth that now disfigure that thoroughfare and is left with asphalt to correspond with Main street, the City of the Angels will not belie its name. While the ordinance now in force may seem to work a hardship to a few for the many, it has been of the greatest benefit, adding not only to the appearance of the city's streets but tending to improve sanitary conditions. Few are there, even among those who originally opposed the hitching ordinance, who would return to the condition that formerly obtained when the streets were blockaded with the "genuine Mexican plug" and his attachments of one-hoss shays and go-carts, and when the same streets were reeking with a stench offensive and unhealthful. The hitching ordinance is a good thing, and Los Angeles is to be congratulated upon having so wise a law upon its book of municipal government.

The French residents of St. Louis are going to hold a mass meeting, or have held such a convention, to prove that the hostile feeling in this country toward France, because of its offensive pro-Spanish sentiments, "is not warranted by facts." We beg to inform our St. Louis friends that the proper place to hold this sort of a mass meeting is in the city of Paris, France, and not in the town on the banks of the turbid Mississippi. Frenchmen in this country are all right, but the home product is so infernally and everlastingly wrong on this proposition that American patience and forbearance is exhausted. A neighborly affection that is based upon our capacity to spend money with the cforesaid neighbor is not worth a war whoop in hades, and as that is the substance of France's recently-awakened "sympathy," the Yankee nation will have none of it!

We have had the Dewey doings at Manila done up in all sorts of styles from that of the admiral's laconic report to the simple story of the Jack tar to the folks at home, and yet one reads the three-fold tale with the same zest as though it were a scoop sizzling hot from the wires or dripping with brine from the mighty ocean's depths. There are some things that it is almost impossible to get too much of, and the story of Dewey's matchless and momentous victory is one of them. It is a story that will be recounted to the children of our children's children, and their children, untold generations hence, or so long as we have a flag or there is a least left of American history.

England is getting some valuable experience in naval warfare, just now, and as for Spain, she pays the freight.

COAST DEFENSES NEEDED.

By reason of its exposed position, the city of Santa Barbara stands particularly in need of protection against hostile attack from the sea. Up to the present time, little or nothing has been done in this direction, and while the danger of attack may not at the present moment be imminent, a certain degree of danger undeniably exists—not alone at Santa Barbara, but at other exposed points along this coast. The principal danger to be apprehended is from privateering gunboats, even one of which could inflict immense damage upon one or more of our coast cities, and could get out to sea before it would be possible, with existing facilities for offense and defense, to effect its capture or destruction.

It is true there are not, so far as known, any Spanish warships at present in Pacific Coast waters. But it is not improbable that privateers may be fitted out at ports in South and Central America, where there are many Spaniards and Spanish sympathizers. In the present exposed condition of the Southern California coast, one of these vessels, as stated, could do a great amount of damage, or could levy tribute as the price of safety, upon our seacoast towns.

No city on the coast, perhaps, is more exposed than Santa Barbara, and it would seem that as a matter of wise precaution something should be done, and done at once, for its defense. Lying almost at the water's edge, on an open roadstead, with its many costly buildings, both public and private, and its population of nine or ten thousand people, it offers an especially tempting prize. All our more formidable war vessels have been sent to Manila, or are to be sent there, hence the coast patrol is by no means so strong as to avert all danger from the source indicated.

The hills in the vicinity of Santa Barbara offer special advantages for shore defenses. Two good guns of five or six miles range, mounted in accordance with modern practice, would enable the city to make a strong defense against any vessel likely to menace it. The guns could be tamely protected by earthworks, which could be built cheaply, and which the people of the city would no doubt construct free of cost to the government, if necessary. A searchlight would also be extremely useful, not to say indispensable, and the electric current necessary for its operation is easily available. Co. A, of the Home Guards, which is composed in part of veterans of the late war, could be depended upon to repel any probable landing party, in case of necessity.

The withdrawal of so many war vessels from the Pacific Coast to Manila renders it all the more desirable that our coast defenses should be made as strong and effective as possible. At San Diego the defenses have been materially strengthened, and the harbor has been mined at considerable expense. If there was need for strengthening the defenses at San Diego and San Francisco, there is equal need for defensive work at other points, which are even more exposed than those cities.

It is to be hoped that, while the attention of the government is necessarily occupied chiefly with the larger preparations for operations in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, the minor but highly important matter of suitable coast defenses will not be neglected. The people of our coast cities should neither allow themselves to become unduly alarmed, nor to ignore the danger. Slight as the latter may be, it undeniably exists. The best way to reduce the danger to the lowest possible minimum is to be thoroughly armed against it.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.

Almost from the time that war was declared, some critics, who doubtless know little or nothing about military or naval affairs, have been growing at the administration, because more expedition has not been displayed in landing troops on the island of Cuba. For instance, in a dispatch from Fort Worth, Tex., a sugar merchant of Havana, who is now in this country, is quoted as saying:

"It was a suicidal mistake; a large proportion of the troops who now embark for Cuba will be going to a certain death, not from swords or guns, but from disease. The naval force will be in no danger, for the coast of Cuba is salubrious all the year around; but from now on until November the interior of the island will be like a death-trap for the American troops."

It does not seem to occur to these impatient noncombatants that there may be good and sufficient reasons for this delay, which it is neither necessary nor desirable to publish abroad. Some hint as to what one of these reasons is, may be found in the following dispatch from Washington, published on the same day as the one above quoted:

"The War Department officials are moving heaven and earth to improve conditions at Tampa and vicinity. Gen. Miles has made some pretty sharp reports to the department, criticizing the conditions, and every effort is being made to improve them. The general represented, among other matters of complaint, that railroad cars were stalled for a distance of three miles from Tampa, making it impossible to get at the supplies that are absolutely essential to the embarkation of troops for Cuba. The railroad officials, however, are doing all they can to assist the quartermaster's department in clearing up this confusion, and Secretary Alger said today he was confident that matters would be straightened out in a day or two."

troops across the ocean, and land them on an enemy's shore, in face of fortifications, surely no reasonable person will claim that there has been unnecessary delay in forwarding an expedition to Cuba.

No, the Yankee soldier won't fight! If you don't believe it, read the story of Guantanamo, where our men at arms leaped stark naked from the sec's embrace, grabbed their guns, buckled belts about the white flesh and went into the battle, regardless of cactus thorns, brush, rocks or other disagreeable impediments. Oh, no, the Yankee soldier won't fight! Will somebody be kind enough to carry the news to Sag.

So long as Manila had to surrender probably Spain feels that she is wholly disinterested. But it is different with us, thank you, and we have every confidence that Admiral Dewey did not overlook any points; for that is the plan upon which the Green Mountain boy is constructed.

The strike of the job printers in San Francisco has ended, as was foreseen at the outset, by the complete victory of the Typothetae and the utter defeat of the walking delegates. The occupation of running their own business will be continued by the job printing men, as heretofore.

A kinetoscopic picture of the bombardment of Santiago would fill a long-felt want in these United States, but, alas, the kinetoscope man so far does not appear to have been able to rise above the prize-fight level, or else he cannot get the range with his old picture machine.

It is quite likely that a goodly portion of the cargoes of the Monterey and Charleston, en route to the Far East, is American flags, which will be used as markers over America's newly-acquired possessions in the salty drink. And brave cargoes they are.

A flying squadron to sail for the coast of Spain. This is a proposition that appeals to American sentiment at this time with trip-hammer force. When our guns begin to roll ten plus in the streets of Cadiz and Barcelona it will be our turn to yell.

According to a report from London, the Queen Regent of Spain wants to shift her present load to the shoulders of the Infanta Isabella, and we can't say we blame her. But it would be interesting to know what Isabella thinks about it.

The Victoria skipper who saw a Spanish warship off Point Sur has evidently been confusing himself with some of that liquid lightning that is being imported into the Klondike country. His case is respectfully referred to Dr. Keeley.

The London Mail has a dispatch from a seaport in Japan to the effect that "Germany is determined to prevent a bombardment of Manila." We can but wonder when they are "preventing," what Dewey will be doing.

In the list of war turned out by the Secretary of War during the past month, we fail to note any reference whatever to the commencement of work on San Pedro Harbor. Possibly an oversight.

The Tampa fleet of transports has at last cut loose and drifted out where the boys can sing "A Life on the Ocean Wave," and incidentally feed the fishes. It being our move we are happy to know that we have moved.

Admiral Cervera would be glad of the chance, no doubt, to walk Spanish, if they would only be kind enough to give him a little room to walk in.

THE CALIFORNIA FLEA.

(A Colorado Soldier's Plaint.)
 Before enlisting for the war I sat me down and thought:
 Of all the dreadful things with which the service might be fraught,
 And weighed with most excruciating care the dangers I would face.
 And thought that I could meet them all with uncomplaining grace.
 I thought that when I'd reached the front and checked the lengthy list,
 Not one would be missed.
 But here in these Pacific sands, among the soggy I find one I had overlooked, the California flea.

We never kneel to say our "Now-I-lay-me-down" at night
 Without the nuisance joining with an aggravating bite.
 And while our thoughts we try to fix upon the battle of life,
 They're sure to drift in sinful way toward the itching place.
 We scratch and pray and pray and scratch in alternating way,
 And ask forgiveness for the things we're tempted sure to say.
 And often feel like asking the good Lord above why he created such a creature as the California flea.

We lay us down to dream at night of girls we love
 Or any other dreamy things our fancies call to life.
 And while we revel in the scenes thus pictured in our brain,
 We feel a stab accompanied by fiery, itching pain!
 The army, elusive pest we've learned 'tis vain to try to catch.
 And we but lie within our bunks and scratch and scratch and scratch.
 And from our military lips there darts profane
 Of all rating as we curse the California flea.

When out on drill or dress parade, hallowed by an every side
 By laughing-eyed, bewitching girls, fair California's pride,
 We faint would please the western buds of beauty so divine
 By marching with our heads erect in straight, unbroken line.
 But oh! our ranks are broken off, and thrown all out of whack
 By comrades reaching for a spot located in the back.
 For he's a prince of strategy, a wise old bug he be.
 And knows where it is safe to feed, that California flea.

We do not fear the climate in the distant Philippines.
 We do not fear the dangers of the sea that threaten battle there.
 Nor any other danger on the whole damned bill of fare.
 But every Colorado boy who wears the honored blue
 Not only high private, but the shoulder-strappers, too,
 Are really afraid to face the fierce capacity
 Of the blood-sucking, ravenous old California flea.

[—Denver Post.

The Playhouses

BURBANK. Madame Modjeska reappeared last night before a home audience for the first time since the sudden interruption of a previous engagement by the great artist's illness, and was greeted by one of the handsomest audiences ever assembled in a Los Angeles playhouse. The theater was filled with the beauty and fashion of the city and the applause which greeted the star upon her entrance was a tribute, not only of admiration but of friendship.

Modjeska's "Mary Stuart" is one of her greatest characters, a character in which as the unhappy queen she is not only every inch a queen, but every finger tip, the great tragedienne advances through the moving scenes of the famous drama with a simple directness, a queenly poise and an appealing spirit of womanliness that serves to disclose the reasons why she has attained the height she occupies in the histrionic domain. There were some evidences of weariness in Modjeska's voice last night which may undoubtedly be attributed to the strain of preparing for the first performance of the season, but in all other essentials she was the same peerless actress, the natural, human, and slightly disarming simplicity that is as charming as the perfume of roses, that has set the wide world ringing with her fame. One simple directness and a bit of playing more appealingly pathetic than the closing scene of "Mary Stuart" when the condemned Queen of Scots bids them an eternal farewell ere she advances to the block of the headsman, nor one more stirring and dramatic scene in the history of the English monarchy. The actress, in her way of playing, where she launches at the cruel Elizabeth shafts of scorn like a flight of polished arrows. The dramatic and powerful expression with which the artist presents the quieter bits in a play make her impassioned scenes as vivid as lightning flashes. One simple directness and a bit of playing more appealingly pathetic than the closing scene of "Mary Stuart" when the condemned Queen of Scots bids them an eternal farewell ere she advances to the block of the headsman, nor one more stirring and dramatic scene in the history of the English monarchy. 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THE SCHOOL BOARD.

APPOINTS TEACHERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Also Demands and Accepts the Resignation of Walter L. Webb and Two Teachers for Immoral Conduct.

The City Board of Education met in semi-monthly session last night and went into executive session at once after convening. For two hours they wrestled with various matters coming before them, the principal one being the charges against and resignation of Director W. L. Webb. The resignation was demanded by the board for reasons set forth in the complaint, charging general misconduct with two teachers in the school. The resignation was offered and accepted in executive session, and the teachers involved were also dropped from the rolls, but no mention of the matter was made in open session. Poor and McInerney were the only members of the board who did not join in the demand for Webb's resignation. The story of the passing of Webb is given in another column.

The business transacted by the board in open session consumed but little time. The report of the Finance Committee, including demand upon the county fund for \$318,54 and upon the city fund for \$388.61, was adopted. Director Webb's bill for expenses to Milwaukee was approved. The following employees of the board were re-elected: C. S. Hogan, superintendent of buildings; C. A. Charles, assistant superintendent; F. S. Thomas, supply clerk; Fred Williams, driver; C. L. Ennis, deputy superintendent of schools; Miss Kingsley, stenographer.

The exercises for the High School commencement were authorized covering from June 27 to 30, inclusive.

The report of the committee on Teachers was adopted as follows:

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

The Committee on Teachers and Schools recommends that the following named persons be appointed as teachers in the schools of the city of Los Angeles, for the school year ending June 30, 1898, or for a less time, as may be determined by the board, subject, nevertheless, to assignment, transfer and dismissal at the pleasure of the board; subject also to all rules and regulations whether now in force or that may hereafter be adopted by the board for the government of the schools. Teachers who are assigned or transferred without the consent of the grade or position to which they are assigned or transferred, subject to the resolution of this board fixing the salaries of the said school year.

On or before August 1, 1898, each teacher appointed to a position in the schools of the city of Los Angeles must file with the secretary of this board written acceptance of such appointment, and of all the terms and conditions thereof. The failure of any teacher to file such written acceptance may be deemed a refusal or declination of the terms of this contract, and the appointment of such teacher shall have no force or effect, and the board shall have the right to declare such position vacant.

The names of the appointees are as follows:

KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS.

Luna Murphy, Mrs. Lucy S. Wilson, Ethel Sandeman, Mrs. Nettie F. Metcalf, Clara A. Dixon, Mrs. Jessie A. McGraw, Amy Kuewing, Mrs. Hannah E. Harcourt, Loreta Spelmeyer, Mrs. H. H. Penfield, Addie Doran, Mrs. Frances Mackey, Mae Hixby, Mrs. Elmer Spears, Elmer H. Todd, Louise A. Torrey, Lillian M. Clark, Mrs. E. S. Reed, Amelia Angell, Mrs. L. Marsh, Ora Flint, Mary D. Jones, Annie M. Junken, Alma St. C. Bennett, Dora A. Haller, Ruth M. Allen, Bertha Andrews, Alice M. Gray, Ada P. Bixby, Jennie L. Jones, Augusta Flenjen, Mrs. M. B. Murray, Jennie F. G. Potter, Anna E. Flenjen, Jeannette J. Harwood, "mann, Mattie S. Tedford, Margaret L. Gibson, Julia Bruere, Frances J. Whitlock, Olga H. Dorn, Mrs. Nora H. Millspaugh, Edith N. de Luna, Clara L. Timmons, Edie H. Goodale, Anne E. A. Brown.

SUBSTITUTES.

Alice Blackinton, Lola Clegg, Mary K. James, Adah H. Cable, Beattie Miller.

PRIMARY TEACHERS.

Emma T. Bacon, Nellie A. Barracough, Mary A. Lang, Addie J. Samuels, Mary A. Henderson, Ida E. Morrison, Minnie A. Samuels, Mary E. de la Vea, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Winston, Mary A. Hastings, Mrs. E. Lord, Kate S. Barry, Lucy E. Dickson, Ella M. Dixon, Beattie M. Cox, Ada M. Miner, Helen E. Hunt, Mrs. Belle Bruce, N. C. Bledsoe, Marie White, Mary E. Quayle, Janet M. Henderson, Agnes Sabine, Mary Phelps, Isabel F. Ardito, Charlotte J. Fox, Adelle Well, Emma Murdoch, Matilda Shields, Kate E. Tushman, Annette L. Rice, Amy A. Armstrong, Gertrude E. Tichnor, Estelle B. Smith, Mary A. Cook, Mrs. Mattie E. Hollingsworth, Jennie L. Wether, Augusta Westfall, Cora S. Slack, Alice H. Phillips, Anna B. Champlin, Sarah Comstock, Alice A. Dunn, Mrs. E. A. Thurston, Lucilla A. Dunne, Upai le Baron McGahey, Rose H. Hardenberg, Eva M. Frank, May Egan, Ella M. Newell, Buena M. Senour, C. Marie Halverson, Mrs. Mary E. Garbutt, Helen Sullivan, Gertrude Venning, N. Ellen Reavis, Cora A. Reavis, Emille V. Sutton, Rachel E. Jamison, Minnie Egan, Olivia Day, Esther L. Strauss, Carrie Reeves, Mrs. Fannie H. Byram, Mrs. Emma Edwards, Mrs. Clara M. Preston, Mrs. N. F. W. Pond, Alice Reeves, Helena Fletchman, Minnie Devlin.

Maude Crew, Laura J. Campbell, Anna L. Leland, Mrs. Laura M. Fortson, Lizzie B. Oliver, Emma E. Lillie, Esther M. Green, Antonio Schwanbeck, Helen Henry, Lizzie Pepper, Lizzie Mosher, Jennie Parley, Lulu Stedman, Mrs. Henrietta Nibbet, Helen Vineyard, Nettie M. Dick, Louisa K. Curran, M. Beattie Davis, Esther Japan, Isabel McFadden, May Stansbury, Isabel Bethune, Mary Jun, M. Eva Quick, Mrs. M. Louise Van Cleave, Margaret R. Horrell, Margaret James, Jeannette Armstrong, Bertha Worm, Eleanor G. Finch, Alice Brown, Anna S. Griswold, Narcissa J. Miller, Georgiana Bell, May Williams, Ida H. McCormack, Mary F. Maitland, Clara Bruere, Mrs. Mabel R. Marsh, Mabel H. Cory, Eliza P. Myrick, Maggie O'Donoghue, Ada E. Hutton, Mrs. Jennie L. Throop.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

W. Olin Lowe, Emma Thornton, Rose Cowan, E. P. Rowell, Helen M. Perkins, Margaret A. Murphy, Nellie J. Newby, Rosa C. G. du Bois, Mrs. Fannie O. Stone, Harriet Canfield, Robert P. Skilling, Mrs. E. J. Betts, Mrs. Gertrude Croft, W. W. Grimb, Mark Keppel, Katherine M. Conner, Eva Griswold, Nellie Tritt, Charles E. Putnam, A. W. Plummer, Helen Hayes, Francis Hawks, Mary P. Claypool, J. B. Millard, Nellie Shinn, Mrs. Jessie Williams, R. B. Emery, Keturah Geiz, Mrs. L. L. Madden, Lillian D. Hazen, Joseph P. Yoder, Albert Gardner, Alice G. Hall, C. E. Latham, William P. Putland, Mary E. Bear, Emma V. Calver, Elizabeth E. Jordan, F. A. Barnes, Edith M. Joy, Harriet Gar, Mrs. Amelia Pashay, Olive Brownell, Fannie M. Hay, E. R. Young, Abbie L. Pratt, Sarah W. Reeves.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Mrs. M. J. Frick, Helen W. Davis, Emily C. Clark, Gertrude Henderson, Bertha Oliver, Stella Young, Katherine V. Morrissey, Mrs. H. Hall, A. E. Baker, Alma S. Brigham, M. Helen Wooster, Katherine C. Carr, Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, George L. Leslie, E. Van Gordon, Maud Blanchard, Edward M. Pallette, Mrs. C. P. Bradford, drawing, M. Louise Hutchinson, drawing, C. J. Rohde, calligraphy, C. A. Kuno, story, Mrs. Gertrude Parsons, music.

SLOYD TEACHERS.

Hattie F. Gower, Ada F. Blanchard, Lizzie E. Batchelder, Annette Johnson, Alice B. Shields, L. B. Scranton, Annie Cook, Sue E. Mathes, Katharine Myers, Agnes Hawley, Mrs. Margaret E. Louise Huber, Adelaide Habbitt, A. H. White.

SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS.

Elizabeth Palmer, J. M. McPherson, Mrs. Regina M. Dixon, Frances V. Harrow, J. W. Henry, Anna Stewart, Amelia Sanborn, J. H. Francis, William Carlson, W. H. Wagner, A. G. Brown, Florence Dunham, Margaret Huston, William Henshaw, William Leveille, Blanche Leveille, W. H. Housh, B. F. Wright, SPECIAL TEACHERS.

WOMAN'S WILES.

Assist a Fool and His Money to Part Company.

Probably so long as men accede to the wiles of women whose acquaintance they scrape up on the street, there will be petty complaints of robbery by designing females. Sometimes the gullible males, who lose a few dollars by having their pockets picked in this manner, succeed in breaking into the courts in the hope of recovering their money, or for the purpose of revenge. Rarely do they succeed in gaining satisfaction either way. They simply find that the courts are a place of expense and a make a laughing-stock of themselves.

A case in point occurred yesterday in Justice Morrison's court, when a woman who goes by the name of May Lennon was examined for grand larceny on the charge of robbing one George Williams of \$2.

The woman, it appeared from the testimony, met Williams on the street last Saturday night. She invited him into a saloon to have a drink. He dined with her some time, she paying for the drinks, but after they parted he discovered that he had less than he had when he met the woman, and he hadn't spent any money, either. He concluded that she had robbed him, and told his troubles to a policeman, who arrested her for petty larceny.

A friend of the woman soon appeared at the station and deposited \$300 cash bail for her release, an extraordinarily large sum for a petty offense.

The woman testified that Williams had offered not to appear against her if she would return his \$2. He was apparently more concerned about his money than to see justice done.

SCANDAL IN DOGTOWN.

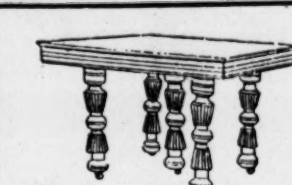
Prospective Bulldog Fight the Cause of Domestic Discard.

A pair of bulldogs can make a deal of trouble without their knowing anything about it, and that is exactly what happened last Sunday. It is no fault of the dogs that two families on Bau-chet street are on the point of breaking up, and that Mrs. Permelia Shibley is to appear in the Police Court next Thursday to answer to the charge of disturbing the peace.

The bulldogs aforesaid were simply matched to fight at Agricultural Park. Whether the fight took place or not

Red Letter Sale

The strength of our Red-Letter Sales does not lie in the fact that we advertise extensively—look deeper—look into qualities, assortments and prices—Examine the furniture piece by piece and compare the reduced red-letter prices with the lowest you can hear of elsewhere; you will then get at the foundation of the real situation. Dining-room furniture is a shining example of the whole store—It is money-saving reading.



Dining-room Tables \$5.

Solid oak, square top and pretty square fluted legs. We describe this one to show how good you can get for \$7, \$8, \$9, \$11 and up.



Side-Boards \$15.00.

Elegant Sideboard with large beveled mirror, swell front plush lined drawer for silver, shaped support to brackets and shelf, large linen closets and drawer, only \$15. Other red-letter sideboards \$18, \$22, \$25 up



Buffets Red-Letter Prices.

Solid polished quarter-sawn oak, drawer and shelf underneath. Red-Letter prices \$8, \$10, \$11.25, \$12.50 and up.

China Closets Materially Reduced.

The display of China Closets embraces many novel examples of the cabinet-maker's art—Many with glass doors and glass sides at \$11, \$13, \$15, \$18 and on up as high as you care to go.



Cane-Seat Chairs.

Dining-room cane-seat chairs made of selected wood and properly finished, 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.10 and up. Cane-seat arm-chairs of comfortable shapes and good materials, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and finer ones.

Floor Coverings for the Dining-room in Abundant and Beautiful Assortments of Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Etc., with Prices in Your Favor.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.

Carpets
Rugs
Draperies

225-229
South Broadway

Opposite
City
Hall

SHOE SALE.

We are selling Men's Hand-sewed Shoes,

Made on the new lasts, in either black or colored, box calf, Russia calf or vici kid, all shades, all sizes. Remember, not a pair worth less than \$4.00. Sale price.....

\$3

HAMILTON & BAKER,

We are selling Ladies' Low Shoes,

With hand-turned soles, made on the new lasts, kid top or silk vesting top, black or tan, light, medium or dark shades, genuine vici kid, regular price \$3.00. Sale price.....

\$2

239 SOUTH SPRING.



The Blue and the Gray... ..Shoulder to Shoulder!

AN INSPIRING SPECTACLE of our war with Spain is the indissoluble welding with the white heat of patriotism of every section of our common country. Each strives to outdo the other, and the South would like the job of whipping Spain alone. They'd do it, too, if they fought with even half the desperate valor of the days of '61. At all events, we see the sections now standing shoulder to shoulder—the Hampshire lad and the Georgia lad, and the boy from Tennessee. Their camping, marching, fighting, with all the circumstance of glorious war, are pictured and told about in

The Times' Superb Photographic Art Folios.

PEARSON'S WAR PICTURES

A PICTORIAL HISTORY FOR 10 CENTS

WHAT THIS SUPERB SERIES REALLY IS.....

It constitutes a pictorial history of the war, issued in weekly parts from the beginning to the end of the conflict. The photographs are secured expressly for this work by our special artists at the front and from United States Government duplicates taken for preservation in the archives at Washington. They are the finest set of war views ever collected.

The Work Places Vividly Before the Eye A MOVING PANORAMA OF THE WAR.

When Portfolios are ordered by mail a delay of ten days may be expected, as all parts will be forwarded from N. Y.

PARTS I, II, III
NOW
READY FOR
DELIVERY.

The Los Angeles Times.
Within 10 cents in coin (or stamps), for which send me part No. of Pearson's Art Folio "Through the War by Camera."
Name
Street
Town
State

FOR SALE AT
THE TIMES
COUNTING-ROOM,
OR SENT BY
MAIL.

Ladies' Tailor \$3 Shoes Buggies NILES PEASE Furniture

353 South Broadway. Waterman's Shoe Store. HAWLEY, KING & CO.

City Briefs.

"Murat Halsted's Story of Cuba," cloth bound, containing over six hundred pages, finely illustrated, given free with one pre-paid annual subscription to The Times. The book is offered for sale at \$2.

"Kettledrum" to be given by ladies of Los Angeles Free Kindergarten Association, Tuesday, June 14, 2 to 6 p.m., on grounds of Mrs. C. M. Severance, 816 West Adams. Admission 25 cents.

Up-to-date dentistry. Teeth cleaned free by appointment. Dr. C. H. Parker, 310 1/2 South Broadway. Green 1315.

Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, rectal diseases. Lankershim bldg. Green 494.

The Los Angeles sharpshooters will drill tonight with arms.

Justice Owens yesterday fined Nelson Tate \$10 and J. B. Zollman \$5 for disturbing the peace.

Lieut. C. L. Schrieber will arrive today and open an office to recruit 250 men for Co. A, C and P, Seventh Regiment.

Lulu Grace threw stones at a girl, and Officer Hiram arrested her on the charge of battery, but she was not prosecuted.

The boys of the Eighth-street school want to parade on the Fourth, and they solicit contributions for the purchase of uniforms.

Frank Lench had a shoulder broken yesterday by falling out of his wagon on Bellows avenue. He was treated at the Receiving Hospital.

John T. Cain fell in an epileptic fit on Broadway, Sunday street yesterday evening, and was taken to the Receiving Hospital for treatment.

Dr. Joseph Katz will lecture tonight at the Mutual College on Buena Vista street on "Hemorrhages." The lecture will be free to the public, and will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. C. R. Jackson and Miss Louise Willis of Los Angeles, Kan., are in Los Angeles, visiting their sisters. They are at present with Mrs. C. H. Condon, at No. 2012 South Flower street.

A large audience assembled at Brotherhood Hall last night to celebrate the second anniversary of the starting of the grand old American Theosophists around the world.

Col. Barry of the Seventh Regiment has written to the secretary of the Woman's Orchestra a letter acknowledging receipt of \$105.55, the proceeds of the benefit concert given by the orchestra on June 6.

There are quicksilver telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. Clara W. Sanborn, James P. Clark, Bill Dally, Annie Strickling, L. Sloan, Miss Laura I. Schmitt, Dr. Adolph Stahl, Charles H. Gallagher, E. D. Gray, Mrs. Goto.

Col. George Stone of San Francisco, the president of the California State League of Republican Clubs, is making a tour of Southern California, visiting each of the clubs belonging to the league. Col. Stone is now in this city and will be tendered a reception on Wednesday evening, June 15, at 8 p.m., in the Columbia Club, 120 South Spring street, by the Columbia Club, the Los Angeles county branch, the Young Men's Republican League and the Army and Navy Union.

W. B. Masters Appointed. NEW YORK, June 13.—The announcement is made that W. B. Masters has been made assistant traffic manager of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters in this city.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HORACE HILLER.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) June 12, 1898.

To the Board of Directors of the California Sewer Pipe Company:—Gentlemen: The most painful and reluctant duty of the hour is to announce the very sudden death of the 26th of May, 1898, of Horace Hiller, who since the organization of our company in 1888 has been one of our board, and who in various ways has given us faithful and efficient service up to the hour of his death. The distressing circumstances which cut him off in the prime of his manhood and usefulness are known to all of you, and we may be spared their recital now.

From the altar of his home, from the companionship of his many friends, from the recollection of his daily walks and work, and from our midst he has passed in a moment to the other world, leaving behind him a void which is not likely to be filled again.

Sorrowful as are these divine dispensations, especially so in this one, the first breach made by death in our number, there is a blessing and a benediction.

We shall long miss him, and he will live long in our hearts as an exemplification of that which is highest and best in human life and character.

His quiet, gentle and kindly ways, which so endeared him to those near to him, and with whom he was associated, his high sense of honor and devotion to the true and right, his steady diligence in duty, and his many fortitudes in adversity, are all inspirations to a better fulfillment of our own lives. In making this record of his worth, our esteem and our sorrow, we commend to the comforting memories of the Divine Father the stricken wife and family at a time when human aid and sympathies avail little to assuage so great a grief.

JAS. M. RILEY, ANDREW MULLEN, Committee.

By unanimous vote the foregoing was spread upon our minutes as a tribute to the worth and esteem in which Mr. Hiller was held by this board, and the members of the California Sewer Pipe Company. And it is ordered that a copy be sent to his bereaved wife and family.

W. H. PERRY, President. S. H. MOTT, Secretary.

Dated June 12, 1898.

NEARLY HALF RATES EAST.

We ship household goods in mixed car lots. The Van and Storage Co., 426 South Spring.

Cook Book Free

Our book of 400 selected receipts by practical housekeepers, for practical housekeepers, will be mailed to anyone on receipt of stamp and address.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., 83 Fulton Street, New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

made of pure crystal cream of tartar, and its superior wholesomeness and strength are beyond all question.

The most economical to use.

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The most economical to use.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Several Companies Preparing to Form a Battalion.

The Los Angeles sharpshooters are taking great interest in practice shooting, and a marked improvement is noted in the scores of those who visit the range frequently. The men are now scoring for classification. Many of them have qualified as first-class marksmen, and some are well along toward the grade of sharpshooters. They shoot every afternoon and all day on Sunday, and up to date about 2500 rounds have been fired. The highest average yet made is 87 per cent. at 200 and 300 yards.

Yesterday the Rev. W. H. Whelan and Messrs. Frye and Jeffries, representing the Arizona Sharpshooters, visited the range to see pointers on targets, etc., and they invited the Los Angeles company to visit them as soon as their range shall be ready for use.

The Arizona company has adopted the uniform of the Los Angeles Sharpshooters, and is prepared to form a battalion with the latter and such other organizations as may join.

The Redondo company also is preparing a range, and has invited the Los Angeles men to visit the beach resort and shoot over the range. Santa Monica has a company of sharpshooters, who probably will be uniformed similarly to the local company, and an invitation will be extended to the Santa Monica company to join the battalion parade on the Fourth of July.

The sharpshooters will be at the head of one of the divisions. The Pasadena Sharpshooters also will be invited to join the battalion.

On Friday, June 24, Bert Estes Howard and Capt. Kelly will visit Azusa to assist the company there in a benefit entertainment.

Omaha Fund Contributors.

Following is the list of contributors to the Omaha Exposition fund, for the purpose of maintaining the Los Angeles county exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition:

J. S. Stauson, J. R. Newberry, Z. D. Mathews, I. N. Van Nuy, John F. Francis, Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Los Angeles Lighting Company, N. B. Blackstone & Co., Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland; Southern California Savings Bank, Broadway Department Store, Case & Snurr Store Company, Niles Pease Furniture Company, Southern California Wine Company, Newmark & Edwards, Craig, Stuart & Co., E. P. Boshyshell, Hawley, King & Co., Z. L. Parmelee & Co., Tufts-Lyon Arms Company, California Hardware Company, Crandall, Aylesworth & Haskell, M. A. Newmark & Co., Los Angeles Furniture Company, L. W. Blinn Lumber Company, Simpson & Hack Fruit Company, Nigh-street Savings Bank, Los Angeles Railway Company, Los Angeles County, Pasadena Board of Trade, First National Bank, Pasadena; Pasadena National Bank, Gas-F. A. Laet, Union Hardware and Metal Company, Simon Mader, Owl Drug Company, John D. Hooker, W. C. Patterson, John H. Bixby, Kaspar & Cohn, First National Bank, G. J. Griffith, Boston Dry Goods Company, Coulter Dry Goods Company, Abbot Kinney, Stimson Mill Company, Fay Fruit Company, Haning Company, Ville de Paris, R. J. Waters, H. Jevne, William Ferguson, Citizens' Bank, Empire Steam Laundry, James W. Hellman, Milo M. Potter, J. W. Frey, Leonide Ducommun, Montgomery Bros., C. B. Boethe, Al Levy & Co., Barker Bros., Fiken & Co., H. W. Chase, Anchor Laundry, H. F. Vollmer & Co., Mullen, Bluet & Co., Maier & Zobel, F. O. Johnson, Adloff & Haueraag, J. S. Salkey, Bishop & Co., Dr. A. Foyes, Andrew McNally, Earl Fruit Company, San Gabriel Bank, Edison Electric Company, P. W. Braun, A. C. Blucke, Royal Bakery.

Marrage Licenses

The following licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Martin Felix, a native of California, aged 45 years, and Mannaia Tapia, a native also of California, aged 18 years; both residents of San Fernando.

George F. Vaillant, a native of New York, aged 24 years, and Lizzie Marshall, a native of California, aged 23 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

John C. Brainerd, a native of Massachusetts, aged 23 years, and Emma M. Wood, a native of Texas, aged 23 years; both residents of Pasadena.

DEATH RECORD.

HAYES—June 12, 1898, John B. Hayes, aged 22 years 2 months.

Funeral services from the family residence, 417 South Broadway, at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday, June 14. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

GREENFIELD—June 12, at the residence of the non-individual, William R. Burke, 417 West Twenty-third street, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Greenfield.

Funeral from St. Vincent's Church, Washington street and Grand avenue, Tuesday, June 14, 9:30 a.m. Interment private.

GILLETTE—June 12, at the age of 12 years 10 months 3 days, Belle Davis, beloved daughter of Frederick and Mary Gillette.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the family residence, No. 25 Barnard Park, Interment Rosecreek Cemetery.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.

Will check baggage at your residence to any point. No. 218 W. First street. Tel. M. 50.

TRUNKS, BAGS, LEATHER GOODS.

J. C. Cunningham, manufacturer, dealer; repairing a specialty. 22 S. Main. Tel. M. 54.

VERXA,

Some little prices for today:

\$1 crate

Logan Berries.

\$1.35

Mason Fruit Jars

15 cents dozen

Eggs Eggs Eggs

15 cents

Soup Soup Soup

1 cent

Dozen—Clothes Pins.

VERXA,

OUR

Half-Price

Sale

Has met with such a success that we have decided to continue it a few days longer.

The MILLINERY WORLD

125

SOUTH SPRING ST.

Buy Gloves of a Glove House.

GOOD GLOVES HERE.

If you want Gloves that you can depend on for wear, for style, for fit, you will get them here.

We don't only claim all that's good for the gloves we sell, but back them up by solid guarantee and keep them in repair.

Most likely the best and largest stock of gloves for graduates in the city.

And so reasonable in price.

The Unique

Kid Glove and Corset House.

245 S. Broadway.

Two doors south of Boston Store.

French Heel Slippers.

We have a nice Kid Strap Slipper, with French heel, for \$2

Look at it.....

INNES-CRIPPEN SHOE CO.,

258 South Broadway, 231 West Third St.

Formerly—SNYDER SHOE CO.

Think of It!

A Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

Hot bread and biscuits can now be digested easily.

Dr. Fox's

Health Baking Powder.

At your grocer's.



Ville de Paris
221 and 223 S. Broadway.

MATCHLESS BARGAINS...

Will rule during our Clearance Sale. Today's rare offerings in house furnishings mean money saving on every purchase.

Sheeting.

Utica and Pequot Fine Bleached Sheetings, 8-4, worth 18c, now 15c 9-4, worth 21c, now 18c 10-4, worth 28c, now 20c

Pillow Cases.

45 inches wide, full bleached, reduced from 11c to 8 1/2c

Turkey Red Damask.

Colors guaranteed fast, 60 in., reduced from 40c to 25c

Huck Towels.

17x23 in., hemmed, ready for use, reduced from 15c to 10c

Table Linen.

Extra Quality Bleached Damask, full 2 yards wide, reduced from 90c to 65c

Pillow Cases.

Ready-made of firm, evenly woven muslin, 5-4 size, reduced from 15c to 10c

Napkins.

All linen, full dinner size, reduced from \$1.85 doz. to \$1.50

Bath Towels.

20x40 in., heavy and firm, reduced from 15c to 10c

Godin's Shoes Are Good.



SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

Our really superior stocks of Ladies' Footwear for Summer present an almost unlimited range of selection.

Excellent making and moderation of price are the principal features, while proper styles are by no means forgotten.

Fine Kid Oxford like the above illustration, with hand-turned sole and straight tip, 10c.

L. W. Godin,

137 S. Spring St.

At the Marvel.

Extraordinary price reductions on Untrimmed Millinery of all kinds. A special movement of exceeding magnitude. Here is a partial list of the wonderful bargains.

5c. Bone with the crown.

Milan Crown and Rough Trim Tally-Ho Saliors..... 75c

Solid Court Tape Crown Rough Trim Tally-Ho Saliors..... 95c

11 1/2 Broad-brim Saliors..... 75c

50c Sennet-braid Saliors now..... 25c

\$2.50 Silk Braid Dress Saliors..... 50c

50c Short-back Saliors now..... 25c

\$1.25 Fancy Dress Shapes, now..... 25c

5c Bunches of Lily of the Valley..... 15c

75c Bunch Flowers..... 38c

\$1.00 Bunch Flowers now..... 48c

\$1.10 Bunch Flowers..... 73c

Special Leghorn Beach Hats..... 9c

50c Fancy Ribbons now..... 15c

25 PER CENT OFF ON ALL MOURNING GOODS.

Marvel CUT-RATE

Millinery Co.,

241-243 S. Broadway.

Tents and Awnings

Low Prices. Flags, Ore Sacks, Cotton Ducks and Drills, Blankets, Twines and Wagon Covers.

J. H. MASTERS,

Mfg. and Jobber, 215 Commercial St., LOS ANGELES.

CORDAN THE TAILOR

105 Spring St., Los Angeles.

Auction.

Horses and Carriages.

On Saturday, June 18 at 2:30 p.m. at the residence of M. W. Stinson (formerly president of the Union Bank of Savings) who has decided to make his home in Boston, 2701 Orchard Ave., I will sell, without reserve, his private living horses and carriages, consisting of one very handsome gray pacing gelding, 16 1/2 hands high, has a trial of 2:17 1/2; good family horse or gentleman's roadster; one very fine black pacing gelding, trial at 2 years a quarter in 2:45; fine Columbia Bugle Co. trap, cost \$250; fine full leather top carriage, cost \$250; one open Gates buggy, very fine, cost \$150; one very fine phaeton, cost \$250; double harness, cost \$250; two very fine set single harness, and also one good family cow, now giving 30 quarts of milk per day. Take University cars, L. A. Railway, get off at Twenty-seventh and Hoover, walk one block west.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

J. W. Reed & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the RED FRONT GROCERY STORE, 245 South Main Street, Friday, June 17, at 10 A.M.

Comprising all the Fine and Fancy Grocery Stock, such as, etc., together with Office Fixtures, Safe, Shelving, Counters, Scales, Oil Tank, also one frame building, 25x30 feet in rear; Horses, 2 Delivery Wagons and Harness.

This is a well-selected stock of Groceries. Will be offered as a whole or will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer.

Office—337 and 339 S. Spring Street.

Auction

J. W. REED & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at Salesrooms, 507 and 509 South Spring Street.

Wednesday, June 15,

at 10 A.M. Solid Oak, Ash and Walnut Bed-rooms Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, extra Bureaus and Commodes, Bed Lounges, Sofas and Couches, one Seaside Desk and other Desks, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Upright Cases, four Upright Folding Beds, Extension Tables, large Blue Dining and other Chairs and Rockers, two Oak Sideboards, one Parlor and Easel Mirrors, 500 yards of Mattings (new), Oilcloth, eight new Cook Stoves, one Blue Flame Stove, one Organ, one Sideboard, Art Squares, 500 feet new Hose, Dishes, Glassware, Cooking Utensils, etc. Sale by order of J. H. Taylor.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer.

Office—337 South Spring.

Auction

J. W. Reed & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the entire contents of the 12-room House, 632 South Los Angeles Street, Tuesday, June 14, '98, 10 a.m.

Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Chairs, Rockers, Center Tables, Parlor Furniture, Curtains, Poles, Shades, Brussels Carpets, Mattings, etc.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer.

Office—337 and 339 South Spring Street.

AUCTION.

J. W. Reed & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the entire contents of the 12-room House, 632 South Los Angeles Street, Tuesday, June 14, '